

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION IN CHosen

Compiled by the Government-General
of Chosen

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ERRATA

- Page XI. Total Foreigners, for 10,780 read 19,780.
- .. Birth and Death Rates, for "per 100 pop" read "per 1,000 pop."
- Page XX. For yr. 1910 read 1911.
- Page XXIII. Table 15. Chusel-Nan-do, for 63.93 read 69.33.
- .. Same table, Rate of Completion Column, for 9.0 etc. read 90% etc.
- Page XXV. "Education" (B), No. of Schools Column, Sulgen School of Agr. and Forestry, Insert, 1.

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CHAPTER I.

THE FUNDAMENTAL POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

It is a recognized fact that the annexation of Chosen by Japan was carried out in the spirit and with the aim of placing the Japanese and Korean peoples on a footing of equality, of promoting the welfare and happiness of the two peoples, and of securing the permanent peace of the Far East. It goes without saying, therefore, that the fundamental policy of the administration of Chosen has been and is the realization of this spirit and aim. As a matter of fact, in the last days of the Yi dynasty, the Government of Chosen was in a most disorganized condition; the national strength was exhausted, the peace of the country scarcely maintained, and the welfare of the public all but entirely neglected. To make matters worse, Chosen in those days was constantly subjected to foreign pressure, in consequence of which the safety of Japan was menaced, and the peninsular kingdom was a storm centre of the Far East. This deplorable state of affairs, the fruit of ages of corrupt administration, was for long a cause of great regret to many intelligent Koreans. At length it culminated in the Ilchin Hoi, a great political party including in its ranks the most progressive of the Koreans and representing the opinion of intelligent and well-educated men, making presentation of a memorial to the Emperor and the Government of Korea, as well as to the Government of Japan, urging the union of Japan and Korea, as this would secure the advancement of the two peoples and the maintenance of the peace of the Far East.

On receipt of this memorial, the Government of Japan deemed it expedient to delay taking any action until careful deliberation of the proposal embodied in it had been made and the trend of popular desire of both nations concerning the question closely observed. As time went on, it was seen that the mind of both the Korean Government and the people turned more and more in favour of the proposal of the Ilchin Hoi, while the consensus of public opinion in Japan also approved it. In fact, it was recognized by all thinking men of both countries that the best way of promoting the happiness of the Korean masses, of saving them from being constantly victimized by unscrupulous politicians, and of preventing the peninsula from becoming a bone of international contention was the union of the two countries. Accordingly, in August, 1910, this was carried out amidst profound peace, and was duly recognized by the world at large.

More than ten years have elapsed since this great event took place, and during all this time those charged with the administration of Chosen have been putting forth great efforts for the realization of the spirit and aim of the union of the two countries, for the development of the resources of Chosen, and for the promotion of the happiness of its people. On the whole, they have been successful in this self-imposed work, in support of which statement may be cited among others the following important accomplishments—adjustment of the financial and monetary systems, improvement of the taxation system, abolition of extra-territoriality, the setting in order of the local administrative system, consolidation of judicial authority, advancement and diffusion of education, encouragement and development of productive industries, steady advance in the means of communication, improvement in hygienic conditions, and maintenance of public peace and order. It can not

be said that all these enterprises have been carried out as completely as desired, but it is nevertheless a fact that the first stage in this civilizing work has already been passed, and the results of it are manifest in the remarkable cultural progress of the peninsula. This is not only proved by the conditions now prevailing in the country, but is recognized by all the world.

Encouraged by the progress made by the Korean people in both culture and material well-being, the Government of Japan decided to set in motion a series of reforms so as to fit the administration of Chosen to its new conditions, and plans for that purpose were already in the process of being drafted, when in March, 1919, disturbances suddenly broke out in different parts of Chosen, and for several months the Government found itself fully occupied in restoring order. Nevertheless, no sooner was this accomplished than the Government instituted in August, 1919, an extensive reorganization of the Government-General of Chosen, and appointed Baron Saito and Dr. Midzuno as Governor-General and Administrative Superintendent respectively.

The object of the reorganization of the Chosen Government is clearly set forth in the Imperial rescript granted on the occasion. Briefly stated, it is to treat both Japanese and Koreans as equals, and to enable the people of Chosen to live in peace and prosperity by endowing them with an administration conducted on a liberal and cultural line.

The new Governor-General and the new Administrative Superintendent arrived at their posts in Seoul on September 2, 1919, and at once issued an instruction and a proclamation, in which they declared their determination steadily and gradually to achieve the establishment of a liberal administration by executing their duties with justice and impartiality, and in ac-

cordance with the spirit and aim of the annexation of Korea by Japan, as well as in obedience to the desire of the late Emperor Meiji and of the reigning sovereign. At the same time, they outlined the administrative policy they intended to adopt for Chosen.

It is now nearly two years since this instruction and proclamation were issued. During this period everything possible has been done to realise the ideas and plans outlined in them. Laws have been revised when found necessary to do so, and funds sought for when the amounts allotted in the budget failed, while all the plans possible of execution without recourse to these procedures were taken up one after the other, so that there is now scarcely any idea or plan foreshadowed in the instruction and the proclamation above mentioned that has not been set in motion. As a matter of fact, in order to realize all that was declared in them, it was necessary to revise or abolish nearly 150 laws and regulations, and an appropriation of 280 million *yen* was made in the budget for the fiscal year 1920, for the carrying out of various new cultural enterprises. It must be remembered, however, that among these enterprises, certain of them, such as the extension of the organs relating to education, local self-government, and hygiene, can not be expected to show speedy results, but require more or less time for their full influence to be felt.

The following is a statement of the principal reforms carried out or planned for Chosen since the arrival of the new Governor-General at his post.

CHAPTER II.

NEW INSTITUTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

I.—EQUAL TREATMENT FOR JAPANESE AND KOREANS.

Equal treatment for Japanese and Koreans is the fundamental principle of the administration for Chosen. It follows that whatever institutions are adopted for it are based thereon. The following, however, are matters directly bearing on this question:—

(1) **Abolition of Discrimination in Treatment between Japanese and Koreans**

With regard to the treatment of Koreans in the civil service, a certain discrimination was made between them and Japanese civil servants at the time the union of Japan and Korea was effected. This was by reason of certain circumstances prevailing at that time. In view, however, of the advance since made by Koreans in their standard of living, as well as in the knowledge and ability of Korean officials, the necessity of the better treatment of the latter was recognized. Accordingly, in 1913, and again in 1918, revision was effected in the scale of salaries for Korean civil servants. Revision for the better was also gradually effected with respect to their pensions, retiring allowances, allowances to bereaved families, and so forth. Nevertheless, in accordance with the spirit of the reorganization of the Government-General of Chosen, and in deference to the Imperial will desiring equal treatment for Japanese and Koreans, the complete abolition of discrimination between Japanese and Korean civil servants in point of treatment was effected

in October, 1919, by the cancellation of the regulations hitherto in force concerning the standing and salaries of the latter. In consequence of this all Koreans in the civil service came into the enjoyment of the same treatment as their Japanese colleagues as regards salary, the regulations concerning the salaries of officials in both the higher and lower civil service hitherto applying to Japanese only being made applicable to Koreans also. The result was that the salaries of all Korean officials were more or less raised, those in receipt of a salary lower than that of the lowest scale fixed by the regulations above referred to having it raised to at least that level.

As regards the bestowal of Court rank and decorations on officials, no discrimination whatever has been or is made between Japanese and Korean officials. In the case of the latter, however, only the number of years served by them after the union of Japan and Korea was taken into account when the conferring of such honours was in question, the years passed in the service of the former Korean Government not being credited to them. But with a view to bettering their treatment, this rule was so revised that the years spent by them in the service of the Korean Government after the establishment of the Residency-General in 1906 were made to be included, the revision taking effect in April, 1920. As for the appointment of principals of public common schools, in view of the progress of the times, as well as of the progress made by Korean teachers, ways were opened after October, 1919, by which Koreans might be appointed as such. So far nineteen Korean teachers have been appointed principals of public common schools in the various provinces. It is expected that the number will steadily grow as time goes on.

With regard to Korean judges and public procu-

rators, some special clauses concerning them were inserted to the regulations governing courts of justice at the time of the union of Japan and Korean. These clauses, while making the qualifications for Koreans for these posts lower, provided that they could only discharge their duties in those civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant were Koreans, and, in penal cases, only those in which the accused were Koreans. As there no longer exists any necessity for these restrictions, in March, 1920, the clauses referred to were struck out from the regulations governing courts of justice. In consequence of which Korean judges and public procurators are now competent to take part in the examination and judgment of cases in which Japanese or foreigners are involved.

Punishment by flogging was indigenous to Korea. Not only was it very easy of infliction, but it was, if properly applied, more effective as a restraint against minor offences than a short-term imprisonment or a small fine. Accordingly, after decided improvement being made in the system as handed down from the Korean Government, and provision being made to exclude the aged, women, and very young persons, regulations concerning this form of punishment were framed in 1912 and enforced on and after April 1 of that year. In these regulations detailed instructions were given as to its application, after careful attention had been paid to the matter. It being considered proper, however, to abolish punishment directly entailing physical pain, especially as the retention of discrimination between Japanese and Koreans in the matter of punishment was contrary to the spirit of the new policy of administration, the regulations concerning punishment by flogging were abolished on March 31, 1920. But the prisons in Chosen being in too incomplete a state to accommodate even the normal number

of prisoners, it was manifestly impossible for them to cope with the increase certain to occur in the number of prisoners after the abolition of corporal punishment, so it was decided to expand the five existing branch prisons into main prisons, and to establish four new branch prisons as well as three detached prisons. The erection of all these buildings was to be completed in the course of three years from 1919.

(2) Amnesty.

In the spring of 1920, a memorable event took place in Tokyo, symbolising closer relations between the Japanese and Korean peoples. It was the marriage of His Highness Prince Yi, Jr., of Chosen, to Her Highness Princess Masako Nashimoto-no-Miya of Japan. On this auspicious occasion, the grace of a general amnesty was extended to Chosen. This measure of benevolence was shown by the Government in compliance with the Imperial desire to demonstrate to the people of Chosen His Majesty's love for them and signally to mark the event, visualizing, as it did, the intimacy of the Japanese and Korean relations and the inauguration of closer brotherly relations between the two peoples, and more than three thousand Koreans implicated in the disturbances of the spring of 1919 and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment received the benefit of this clemency, being either specially pardoned or having had their sentences specially reduced. Those thus released from prison were afforded special protection by the authorities, many being given money or clothes to enable them to return home.

(3) Institutions for Harmonizing Japanese and Koreans.

It is believed that, in order to harmonize Japanese and Koreans, it is necessary for the former to understand

the conditions in Chosen, and for the latter, those in Japan. To attain this object the Government-General of Chosen has recently adopted and carried out the following measures:—

(a) In order to enable Korean officials charged with local administration to become acquainted with conditions in Japan, a party of thirty Korean district magistrates and two provincial councillors was organized in May, 1920, and sent on a tour of inspection of the state of things in general, local administration, and public and private institutions in the mother country. This party, under the guidance of some Government officials, detailed for the purpose, travelled in Tokyo and eight other prefectures, spending about twenty days on the trip. Several similar parties were subsequently organized and sent to Japan. Among these was one composed of members of the Central Council, who visited during November, 1920, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and other important cities. They were heartily welcomed everywhere they went, being received in Tokyo by Mr. Hara, the Premier, and other Cabinet Ministers.

(b) Besides these official parties, tours in Japan by Koreans have been encouraged, and under the auspices of the provincial authorities not a few parties have been organized and sent. During the spring of last year more than ten such parties, comprising school teachers, men in public service, and leading citizens, travelled in Japan, and, in autumn last, among other parties, one of female Korean school teachers went there.

(c) Moving picture corps have been instituted in the Government-General with a view to showing the conditions in Japan to Koreans and those in Chosen to Japanese by means of cinematograph films. One of these corps in May, last year, visited Osaka, Kyoto,

Nagoya, and Tokyo, and exhibited moving pictures showing Korean conditions to many thousands of people, and met with due success in its work of familiarising the Japanese public with Korean affairs. Films representing conditions in Japan have recently been distributed among the provinces in Chosen and are being shown to great numbers of Koreans. It is the plan of the authorities to make further and wider use of moving pictures in order to secure mutual understanding between Japanese and Koreans, to promote social education, and to make known Korean conditions abroad.

(d) The Government-General has not been idle in making known to the public its policy and work. This has hitherto been done through the publication of a monthly journal, reports, statistical tables, and so forth. It has been found, however, that these are still insufficient to prevent the arising of misunderstanding and misrepresentation concerning Chosen, so a special office has been formed in the Government-General charged with the duty of dealing with the publication of pamphlets and picture-albums, and the holding of popular lectures, so as to make known the real state of things in Chosen more fully and accurately than hitherto. This office is staffed by several officials and has already successfully started the task assigned to it. Among others, under the direction of this office, a campaign of education for making known the new policy of the Government-General among the people, by means of lectures, moving pictures, and leaflets, was experimentally conducted in all the provinces of Chosen for three days about the middle of April, this year. The result of this movement was better than expected.

Further, in order to deliberate on measures to be taken for accomplishing the object mentioned, a com-

mittee was appointed consisting of Dr. R. Midzuno, Administrative Superintendent, as Chairman, a number of high officials representing various bureaus and departments, and some private men possessing knowledge and experience in this line. This committee has already met in conference several times.

(e) It has been recognized as beneficial for both Japan and Chosen that each should send interested officials as representatives to various conferences, special series of lectures, and similar meetings held under official auspices. Already some prefectural governors from Chosen have attended gubernatorial conferences held in Tokyo, and representatives from Japan have been present at similar meetings held in Seoul. Some delegates from the Home Office in Tokyo also attended the conferences of directors of provincial police affairs held in Seoul, and some representatives of the latter were sent to the conferences of prefectural police directors held in Tokyo. Some prefectural secretaries, district magistrates, and clerks serving in local offices were also sent from Chosen to lectures held in Japan to effect improvement in local administration. This exchange of representatives between Japan and Chosen will be made in future conferences of provincial governors and directors of provincial police affairs, and similar meetings.

(f) Visitors coming to Chosen from Japan to make inspection of various matters have greatly increased in number of late. For the benefit of such travellers the Government-General of Chosen supplies them with various printed reports, and affords them every facility possible, even going so far, in the case of visitors of note, as to detail officials to serve as their guides.

(g) After the uprising of the spring of 1919, the popular mind, greatly disturbed thereby, did not

easily recover tranquillity, and a tendency was shown by the Korean people to listen to the seditious voices of agitators and to oppose the Government. Thanks to the introduction of a liberal administrative policy, as well as to the completion of police organs after the reorganization of the Government-General, this deplorable tendency has since rapidly disappeared. To-day all is quiet throughout Chosen, the Korean people having been all but completely reconciled to the new régime. A significant fact is that many Korean people formerly refusing to display the Rising Sun on Japanese holidays now do so of their own free will. Another significant fact is that many leading Koreans now respond to the invitation of the Governor-General to celebrations of the three most important Japanese national holidays. It is also worthy of mention that an influential society of Korean nobles and wealthy gentlemen in Scoul recently revised its constitution so as to admit Japanese as members. On January 13, 1921, this society held a brilliant meeting, to which many high Japanese officials and prominent citizens were invited. It was a very pleasant function, the Koreans and Japanese present having unreserved conversations and showing towards each other a sincere feeling of amity and friendship.

II.—ELIMINATION OF FORMALISM.

The administration of the Government-General of Chosen tended formerly to place too much importance on formality, and to ignore the real wants of the people at large. Since the reorganization of the Government-General a declaration has been issued promising reform in this matter and this promise has steadily been fulfilled.

(1) Abolition of Uniforms.

All officials serving the Government-General were formerly required to wear uniform, and on ceremonial occasions to wear a sword. This gave them a military appearance and was made much of by certain critics of the Japanese administration of Chosen and misrepresented as a symbol of militarism. Accordingly this system was abolished in August, 1919. For officials charged with special duties, such as those serving in custom houses and prisons, however, such requirement has been retained, as there is positive need for their appearance in uniform. With judicial officials too, a dignified appearance is requisite while on duty, and, as they experienced much inconvenience on account of the abolition, a uniform similar to that worn by judicial officials in Japan was adopted for judges, public procurators, and clerks attending courts of justice in Chosen, and its use by them enforced on October 1, 1920. The same day the use of a uniform by advocates, also modelled after that in use in Japan, was enforced.

**(2) Simplification in Transaction of
Official Business.**

There was formerly noticeable in the method of transaction of official business by the Government-General of Chosen a tendency towards centralization of power. Accordingly endeavours were made by the reorganized Government-General to simplify the transaction of official business, and, at the same time, measures were studied and carried out for extending the power of local offices. To begin with, an extensive revision was introduced in January, 1920, in the demand made of affiliated offices of periodically sending in reports to the central Government in Seoul by reducing the num-

ber of such reports to the indispensable minimum, thereby lightening the burden on provincial offices. Again, on April 1 of the same year, a revision was effected in the regulations providing for the investment of power in the hands of principal officials. In consequence, in the Government-General, part of the power of decision formerly held by the Governor-General or the Administrative Superintendent was transferred to various bureau and departmental directors, while the power of chiefs of affiliated offices was extended. On account of this reform, matters formerly sent from various affiliated offices to the Government-General for decision, are now decided by the chiefs of those offices, the most important of these being the appointment or discharge of officials of lower rank. Besides this reform, the administration of many matters relating to forests, rivers, roads, schools, and so forth, and decision thereon, were transferred to provincial offices after the laws and regulations concerning them had been duly revised. In April of the same year a revision of the regulations governing affairs concerning accounts was also effected, the number of officials in charge of the collection of revenue and of payments being thereby increased with a view to simplifying and accelerating the despatch of business relating to these affairs. Further, a fundamental reform was introduced into the regulations concerning the handling of documents for the purpose of speeding up official business, and these revised regulations were enforced after January 1, 1921. As all these improvements have been adopted with the object of meeting the convenience of the general public, it is quite certain that the benefit received by the people at large from the speedy transaction of official business is by no means trifling.

III.—EXPRESSION OF POPULAR WILL.

Formerly the way was not sufficiently opened for the expression of the popular will, with the result that administrative measures adopted not infrequently failed to suit the condition of the people. In order to remedy this shortcoming, the Government-General has carried out the following measures:—

(1) Convocation of Influential Men from Provinces and Propagation of the Purport of Reforms.

For some time after the disturbances of March, 1919, the popular mind went to the extreme, and not a few persons entertained a feeling of discontent with the Government. This having been found in most cases to have originated in the wrong conception on the part of the people at large of the object of the Government policy, it was deemed expedient to convene a meeting of influential men from the provinces in order that the popular misunderstanding might be removed, and the purport of the reforms adopted thoroughly explained. This meeting was called in Seoul on September 20, 1919, and lasted for a week, and at it fifty-one leading men of influence and enjoying popularity or possessed of advanced knowledge, were present. The Administrative Superintendent, Bureau and Departmental Directors, and some civilians attended it and made speeches or gave lectures setting forth the purport of the administrative policy of the new Governor-General. The officials present also listened to the reports concerning the condition of the people or their opinions regarding the Government from the delegates attending the meeting. This meeting was the first of the kind to be held since the Government-General was established, and is considered to have been very benefi-

cial in helping the promotion of a better understanding and better relations between the Government and the people.

**(2) Despatch of Officials to Inspect
Popular Conditions.**

Since the disturbances of 1919, the Government has frequently sent out officials to inspect the conditions of the people. At the beginning of the reorganization of the Government-General it was considered necessary to obtain a thorough and accurate knowledge of conditions in the interior and the feelings of the people, as well as to acquaint them with the purport of the new administration, so between September and October of 1919, the Government specially despatched seven secretaries to the provinces, and these gathered from the people their frank opinion concerning administrative measures already taken and statements of their desires as to things to be carried out in the future. They also visited various local offices and inspected the real results of their administration, at the same time explaining to the general public the purport of the administrative reforms launched by the new Government-General.

Further, as the inhabitants of the four provinces bordering on Chinese territory—i.e., North and South Pyong-an and North and South Hamkyong Provinces—were somewhat perturbed on account of the menace from the Korean outlaws infesting the Chinese regions on the other side of the Yalu and the Tumen, the Government-General despatched thither between May and June of 1920 four secretaries charged with the mission of inspecting the condition of the people and of putting their minds at ease, as well as that of superintending the administration of these provinces. Similar missions to the provinces are considered expedient by the

Government and will be sent out at opportune times. In fact, not a few secretaries and special commissioners are at the present moment actually on provincial tours of inspection. Finally, in order to supplement the work of those officials, the Government-General has appointed five secretaries from among the Koreans in Government service specially for the inspection of local conditions, as well as for the observation of popular ideas and desires. The five officials chosen for this task are men of sound judgment and ability. They are almost constantly on tour in the interior, coming in touch with the masses, observing their conditions, endeavouring to guide young men and women along right lines of thought, and working hard to establish a good understanding between the Government and the people at large.

(3) Publication of Vernacular Press.

In Chosen the publication of the vernacular press was restricted to a certain extent. As a matter of fact, besides some Japanese papers, only one Korean paper was formerly permitted publication in Seoul. It being felt, however, that this amounted to restriction in the freedom of speech and left much to be desired in the way of permitting expression of the popular will, the Government gave permission between December, 1919, and January, 1920, for the publication of three daily papers, viz., the *Sisa Simmun*, the *Chosen Ilpo*, and the *Dong-a Ilpo*. These newspapers printed in Korean began to appear between March and April, 1920. There are also some newspapers permitted publication in the provinces.

(4) Conferences and Meetings of the Central Council.

The Central Council, composed of prominent Korean

gentlemen, was intended to serve as an advisory organ to the Governor-General. But rarely was it asked to serve in that capacity in former times. After the arrival of the new Governor-General, however, it was decided by the Government to seek its opinion with regard to matters bearing on old Korean customs and manners. Accordingly revised drafts of the regulations concerning cemeteries, crematories, burial, and cremation, and those concerning abattoirs were submitted to it for discussion. Further, after April, 1920, it was arranged that the Vice-President of the Council and the Councillors should meet on the afternoon of every Monday to exchange views concerning various institutions, and also to hear from officials and experts explanation of the various administrative measures and enterprises taken up in Chosen. Such meetings were frequently held, and found very useful in propagating the purport of the new administration among the people, as well as in fathoming the will of the people.

(5) Reorganization of the Central Council.

With a view to utilizing the service of this highest advisory organ to the best advantage, the Government had long contemplated its reorganization so as to make it more active than hitherto. This plan was executed in April, 1921. By this reform, among other things, the official titles of the members were adjusted, the restrictions hitherto placed on the voting powers of the Council were removed, and the terms of service of the Vice-President, advisers, and councillors fixed; all these reforms being adopted in order to add weight and dignity to the Council. At the same time influential men were selected and appointed as members from every province, so as to make the institution representative of the whole country. The first conference of the Council thus reorganized was convened in Seoul

at the beginning of May, 1921.

(6) Convocation of Provincial Councillors.

The Provincial Councillors (Korean) being charged with the duty of submitting their opinions to the Provincial Governors when asked, and of transacting official business when ordered, but having no routine work to do, had never once been called to a meeting at the Government-General. In view of the situation, however, the new Governor-General considered it advisable to meet them so as to explain to them the object of his new administrative policy, as well as to hear from them about the condition of the people in their localities, since they are constantly in touch with the people at large. Accordingly a meeting of these officials was convoked at the Government-General offices on June 16, 1920, and the following day. At this meeting the Governor-General, the Administrative Superintendent, and some of the principal officials were present, and besides conferring with them on local administration, gave them instructions concerning it.

IV.—EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

In Chosen in former times Confucianism was taught to the people, there being no civilized educational system established in the country. Accordingly, on the Japanese Government undertaking the administration of Chosen, it at once set about the establishment of various schools for the spread of modern education. The people at large, however, scarcely felt the need of education and the authorities encountered much difficulty in enrolling pupils for the new schools established in their interest. It is only in recent times that the people have begun to feel the necessity of

education for their children, and that the number of children going to school has shown any tendency towards increase. Correspondingly, the number of schools established, both Government and private, has been on the increase year after year, until at the end of May, 1920, the number of schools, Government and private, and that of pupils attending them showed as follows:—

Schools	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
Common Schools	594	108,051
Higher Common Schools	14	3,513
Girls' Higher Common Schools....	7	771
Industrial Schools	25	2,137
Elementary Industrial Schools....	55	1,077
Colleges	6	604
Various other Schools.....	702	37,911
Total	1,403	154,064

N.B.—Besides the schools listed in the above table, there are very many primitive native schools called Kuelpang giving rudimentary education according to the antiquated system.

In especial, inasmuch as the zeal for education has become intense among the Korean people of late, the Government has drawn up the following plans in order to respond to it:—

**(1) Early Establishment of Public Common
Schools and Government Higher
Common Schools.**

At the end of 1919 there existed throughout Chosen 556 common schools, which are the organs for giving a common education to Korean children. Most of these schools stand in cities, so that common education in villages in the interior has been but slowly spreading. In order to remedy this shortcoming, the Government

drew up a plan to establish many new common schools in the course of eight years after 1919. It was found, however, that the spread of common education was a matter requiring immediate attention, and one that ought not to take so long a time for its accomplishment, so the Government altered the plan into one providing for the early establishment of common schools in the course of four years after 1919 at the rate of one school to every three villages. This plan is now being steadily carried out. When it is completed the number of public common schools existing throughout Chosen will reach more than 870.

As for Higher Common Schools established and maintained by the Government, there were throughout Chosen five such schools at the end of 1920 fiscal year. In consideration of the eager desire recently shown by Koreans for education the Government established two more this year.

(2) Reform of the Educational System.

The educational system hitherto in force had a tendency towards laying stress on simplicity and practical utility. It being found, however, that this did not meet the desire of the people at large as expressed of late, the Government planned to revise the Educational Ordinance in force. But this matter being a weighty problem, having an important bearing on the basis of the national education and therefore requiring careful investigation before being decided, the Government planned, as a temporary measure for meeting the requirements of the day, to increase the period of study in a common school from four to six years and lower the age of admission from eight to six years, and in this way make the standard of common education in Chosen equal to that in Japan. At the same time the higher common school has been given the privilege of

instituting a supplementary course of two years, so as to make it the equal of a Japanese middle school.

**(3) Revision of Regulations Governing Higher
Common Schools, Girls' Higher Common
Schools, and Private Schools.**

In December, 1919, revision was introduced into the subjects of study, the curriculum, and the rules for teaching of Higher Common Schools and Girls' Higher Common Schools. To be particular, in a Higher Common School, taking into consideration its relation with higher schools, as well as its connection with the educational system obtaining in Japan, English, which was formerly an optional study, was made obligatory as one of the Foreign Language Course (English, French, or German), and two new subjects, industry and law and economy, were added to the curriculum, thus making the standard of education for the school equal to that of a middle school in Japan. As for Girls' Higher Common Schools, no foreign language was formerly taught in them, but now either English or French has been included in the curriculum as an optional subject, and arithmetic changed to mathematics. By the adoption of these reforms, a Girls' Higher Common School is enabled to give education corresponding to that given in a Girls' Higher School in Japan and also to suit its education to conditions in Chosen. All these improvements affecting both Higher Common Schools and Girls' Higher Common Schools have been in practice since January 1, 1920. With regard to private schools, regulations governing them were promulgated in October, 1911, and revised in March, 1915. In view of the progress of the times, however, it was found necessary to revise them still further, and this was done on March 1, 1920. In

consequence, all private schools have been given freedom to teach religion. Those, however, conforming to the Government regulations for common schools, higher common schools, girls' higher common schools, industrial schools and special schools (colleges) are not permitted to include religious instruction in their curricula but must give it absolutely outside the regular hours of study, but no private school, established or to be established, is under any necessity to conform to the regulations specified for the above schools. Further certain clauses in the regulations concerning teachers of private schools and in those governing private schools, which were found inconvenient in practice, have been revised or abolished.

(4) Extraordinary Educational Investigation Committee.

As it is perfectly obvious that a fundamental reform of the educational system for Chosen is a matter of grave importance requiring careful study before it is carried out, the Government-General promulgated on December 23, 1920, regulations concerning the institution of an extraordinary educational investigation committee, so as to cause the committee, in compliance with requests from the Governor-General, to investigate and deliberate on important matters bearing on education in Chosen. The chairman of the committee was found in the Administrative Superintendent, and on it prominent educationalists possessing ripe experience in education in Japan and Chosen were asked to serve, besides several high officials of the Government-General. The committee held its first session for five days from January 7, 1921, at the Government-General offices. To this meeting general plans formulated by the Educational Bureau with regard to systematic connection between elementary, intermediate, special,

and university education, were presented and the committee gave them very careful consideration, especially with regard to the proposed connection of the educational system in Chosen with that in Japan. Finally the committee submitted the following report of the result of its session:—

The Committee, after deliberation, recognized the suitability on the whole of the essential outlines produced by the authorities with regard to the reform of the educational system in Chosen, and adopted a resolution setting forth the following principles. In view of the far-reaching effect of a reform in the educational system, however, the Committee hopes that the authorities will give further study to the problem, and submit to the Committee, at its next and subsequent sessions, definite plans formulated on the basis of this resolution and taking into consideration statements made by the Committeemen in the recent session.

RESOLUTION

It is resolved:

(1) That the educational system in Chosen shall be modelled, as far as the standard of the people and circumstances permit, after the one actually obtaining in the mother country;

(2) That even in case a special institution is created for the education of Koreans, this must not be allowed to stand in the way of educating Japanese and Koreans in each other's system;

(3) That connection closer than now must be made between schools in Chosen and in the mother country;

(4) And that aspiration to learn shall be held in

esteem and provisions made to satisfy it as fully as circumstances permit.

As for the concrete plans for carrying out the above-mentioned general principles, it was decided to consider them at the next and subsequent sessions of the committee.

**(5) Determination of the Fundamental
Educational Policy for Chosen.**

A second session of the Extraordinary Educational Investigation Committee sat in the Government-General offices for four days commencing on May, 2, 1921. After carefully deliberating on plans submitted by the Government-General and introducing some slight amendments in the wording of the original text, the committee sent the following reply to the Governor-General in the form of a resolution:—

I. The educational system of Chosen shall be modelled on the system in vogue in Japan with some exceptions.

(a) Common School.

This corresponds to the primary school in Japan but its course of six years, as a rule, may be shortened to 4 or 5 years if local circumstances require it. A higher course of two years may be established in a common school.

(b) Higher Common School.

This corresponds to the middle school in Japan, and boys who have graduated from a common school having a six-year course, or are recognized as having corresponding scholarly attainments, are eligible for admission.

(c) Girls' Higher Common School.

This corresponds to the Girls' Higher School in Japan, and its course is for six years. Girls finishing the six-year course of a common school, or recognized as having corresponding scholarly attainments, are allowed to enter it.

(d) Business School.

This corresponds to its namesake in Japan, but qualification for admission to it may vary from graduation from a common school having a four-year course to graduation from a common school having a six-year course, or graduation from the higher course of a common school.

(e) Technical School Course, University Preparatory Course, and University Course.

These are all modelled on the system in vogue in Japan.

(f) Normal School.

This has as its object the training of common school teachers. It has two courses; one of six years and the other of three years. To the former graduates from a common school with a six-year course are admitted, and to the latter graduates from the higher course of a common school. The first course may be shortened by one year for girls, and for the present the second course may be shortened to two years for students over 15 years old and possessed of the qualification stated.

(g) Provision for training of Teachers of Secondary Schools.

- (1.) Students to be sent to the higher normal school,

girls' higher normal school, technical school, or university in Japan.

(2) A course to be established for the training of teachers in the technical schools or university in Chosen.

II. Japanese and Korean students to be co-educated in the business school, normal school, university preparatory school, and university.

III. Koreans may be admitted to the primary school, middle school, and girls' high school for Japanese, while Japanese may be admitted to the common school, higher common school, and girls' higher common school for Koreans.

IV. With regard to teachers in the different schools the rules obtaining in the mother country will hold good in the main, but due consideration will be given for the time being to Korean teachers in schools of secondary grade and under.

V. The system obtaining in Japan will hold good as regards private schools.

Supplement—The education of Japanese will be carried out in accordance with the system in the mother country, but the way will be especially opened to permit of adding Korean to the curriculum as an optional subject.

It may be noted that in the past the educational system in Chosen has been independent of that in the mother country and has followed quite a different line. It may also be mentioned that in the new educational system the Korean language and Chinese classics will be included in the curriculum of common schools, higher common schools, girls' higher common schools, and normal schools, and in teaching geography and history in these schools matters relating to Chosen will be specially dealt with in full.

(6) The Text-books Investigation Committee.

In connection with the Extraordinary Educational Committee the Government-General created on November 19, 1920, another committee to deal with the question of text-books for schools in Chosen, so as to obtain the best possible result from the educational system to be adopted. The committee was organized in the same manner as the Educational Investigation Committee, including among its members well-known educationists in Chosen and Japan. This committee held its first session for four days from January 12, 1921, at the Government-General offices. As a matter of fact the Government-General had already compiled and published text-books for common schools, higher common schools, and industrial schools, and required those schools to use them. It was found, however, that some of them needed revision so as to keep pace with the progress of the times as well as to fit them to the actual conditions in Chosen. Accordingly the Educational Bureau framed plans concerning the revision of these text-books on the basis of the educational system to be reformed and submitted them to the consideration of the committee. The latter, after carefully deliberating on them, reported the result of their discussion, recommending among other things the appointment of sub-committees for determining the method of writing the Japanese and Korean syllabaries, and for studying other matters of similar nature attendant on the use of Japanese and Korean. The committee also recommended in their report the selection of materials suited to the temperament and taste of students, and desired that text-books teaching morals should be so compiled as to lay more importance on practice than on principles.

The Government-General accordingly appointed

two sub-committees to consider and report on those matters referred to in the report of the committee.

With regard to the method of writing the Korean syllabary, the Government-General appointed a committee, choosing as members eminent Japanese and Korean scholars well versed in the subject. This committee sat in the Government-General offices for four days to deal with the task assigned to it. It may be mentioned in explanation that although there is a Korean syllabary, there was never a fixed system of writing it. This was the cause of much difficulty to students learning it. Accordingly, as early as 1912 the Government-General adopted a system of writing the Korean syllabary for the text-books compiled by it for use in common schools. This system, however, being found to be incomplete, the Government-General appointed the above-mentioned committee to study and improve it. The committee failed to come to any agreement, though it was able to present to the authorities much material for consideration. So the study of the matter will be continued in the future.

(7) Sending Teachers Abroad for Prosecuting Studies.

To keep pace with the progress of the times it has been found imperative to elevate the status of special schools in Chosen, and ultimately to establish a university and other institutes of learning of high degree in Seoul and elsewhere.

As one of the preparatory steps for so doing, competent teachers must be obtained. Accordingly by an Imperial ordinance regulations concerning the despatch and maintenance abroad of students by the Government-General of Chosen were promulgated in March, 1921, and six teachers in Government and private schools having been chosen, they were sent to

Europe and America to prosecute their studies for two years at Government expense. On returning home they will be appointed to posts designated by the Governor-General. A number of teachers will be ordered abroad every year in the future to the same end.

Also, between last year and this six principals and teachers of Government schools in Chosen were ordered to Europe and America to make inspection of educational conditions in Western countries, so that on coming home they may contribute towards the advancement of education in this country.

V.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

With regard to the reform of the local administrative system the Government-General pursued for more than a year a most thorough and careful study of the subject, and eventually promulgated on July 29, 1920, various laws and regulations thereanent. It can not be said, however, that the new system provides for complete organs of local self-government, since the organs to be established for provinces, municipalities, districts, and villages are only advisory in their character. The fact is that the present condition of Chosen does not warrant the establishment of complete organs of local self-government, and the people must first be trained in the management of local public affairs before the time can be considered sufficiently ripe for the creation of such organs.

(1) Reform of Local Administrative System.

The local administrative system in force in Chosen had, as its lowest organs, prefectural offices for municipalities and Myon offices for villages, both dealing with general administrative affairs. Besides these, for dealing with educational affairs the Japanese had

school associations and the Koreans had councils for considering the revenue and expenditure of public common schools. There were also irrigation associations for managing affairs concerning irrigation. Among these only school and irrigation associations possessed features of self-governing bodies, while there was practically no organ through which the people could express their will. There were councillors for municipalities and advisers for village offices, and these served as advisers to prefects and village headmen, but, being few in number and appointed by the Government, were hardly representatives of the people at large. Further, prefects governing municipalities were officials, while village headmen charged with the transaction of public affairs of villages were appointed by the Government. Then, too, funds provided for public common schools were administered by prefects, district magistrates, and governors of islands. Further, districts, islands, and provinces were merely administrative boundaries, and the provincial local funds provided for public undertakings in the provinces were administered by provincial governors. Finally, though each province had three councillors, and each district and two, island whose duty it was to submit their opinions to provincial governors, prefects, district and island magistrates respectively, in response to their invitation, they were appointed by the Government, and their posts being honorary ones and reserved for local men of high social standing and influence, it was found from past experience that they scarcely served as spokesmen for the general public. In short, there being found need for much improvement to be made in the local administrative system in operation, in order to make it fitted to the progress of the times and to open ways for the people to express their will, it has now been very extensively revised as follows:—

(a) Municipal and Village System.

The organization of municipal councils, serving as advisory organs to municipalities, has been altered, while village councils have been created to serve as advisory organs in regard to the finances and other important affairs of villages. With regard to the selection of members of the municipal and village councils, there being fear that, if election by ballot was instituted, party strifes would break out and cause disorder because of the Koreans having had no experience of such a procedure, it was decided to confine election by popular vote to municipalities and specially designated villages, and to authorize district magistrates and governors of islands to appoint councillors for all other villages after taking into consideration the opinion of local men of note.

(b) School Expenditure Order:

Formerly, organs called public common school expenditure order dealt exclusively with affairs concerning the elementary education of Korean children. A new school expenditure order has now been instituted authorizing the organs created by it to manage affairs concerning the general education of Koreans in municipalities, districts, and islands, and to control the levying of rates for the expenditure of schools, the requisition of labour and material, the collection of rents, the raising of public loans, and the institution of consecutive expenditures. Besides, school councils have been created to serve as advisory organs concerning the expenditure of schools, the members of which will be elected by popular vote in municipalities from among their inhabitants, and appointed by district magistrates and governors of islands in districts and islands from among the candidates elected by members of village councils.

(c) Provincial Expenditure Order.

The organs instituted under this order have had their power extended, so that, besides levies hitherto collected by them, they may find new sources of revenue in suitable quarters, collect rents and fees, raise public loans, institute consecutive expenditures, and undertake social works. Regulations have also been instituted for improving the treatment of officials serving in these organs. As advisory organs provincial councils have been created, members of which will be appointed by provincial governors from among the candidates elected by the members of municipal and village councils, as well as from among well-educated and trusted men.

The revised local system above mentioned was carried into effect on October 1, 1920, and the election of members of councils of prefectures, cities, and specially designated villages held on November 20 following. At first Koreans seemed to take a rather indifferent attitude towards the elections, some of them having evidently been influenced by exhortations of agitators to have nothing to do with them. As the day of election approached, however, they began to take part in the interest and enthusiasm shown by Japanese, until at the elections they showed themselves almost as much interest as the Japanese. Many prominent Koreans offered themselves as candidates and the elections were carried out without a hitch. The following list shows the results in twelve prefectures and twenty-four specially designated villages:—

Prefectures (cities).

	No. of voters	Votes cast	Percentage	No. of members elected
Japanese	6,251	5,486	88	134
Koreans	4,713	3,122	66	56

Villages.

	No. of voters	Votes cast	Percentage	No. of members elected
Japanese	1,399	1,224	88	130
Koreans	1,633	1,198	73	126

The members elected were mostly leaders of their localities. It was especially noteworthy that the Koreans winning the elections were all well-educated men holding moderate opinions. Another very noteworthy and pleasant aspect was the fact that in many cases Japanese restricted the number of their own candidates so as to leave room for Koreans, that Japanese elected resigned in favour of Koreans polling the next largest number of votes, and that many Koreans voted for Japanese candidates.

As for the members of councils of villages other than the specially designated villages, they were subsequently appointed by the Government, and in this way the elections and appointments of members of all the prefectural and village councils throughout Chosen were successfully completed. As for the elections and appointments of those of provincial councils, they were all completed with equal success on December 20, 1920. The following list shows the composition of provincial councils:

	Members appointed by Government	Members elected	Total
Japanese	63	24	87
Koreans	56	219	275
Total	119	243	362

Many good results are expected from the work of all these councils as advisory organs in the successful administration of local affairs.

**(2) First Meetings of the Provincial
Councils.**

The first meetings of the Provincial Councils after the enforcement of the reform in the local administrative system above described took place between February and March of this year. The Provincial Council of Whanghai-Do met on February 21 and was the first to do so, while that of Kyongki-Do closed its session on March 24, being the last to be convened. These Councils sat between ten to five days and the attendance was very good, only a few members failing to present themselves at the meetings. The discussion at the meetings was very smoothly conducted, and the members present showed great enthusiasm in the discharge of their duties. All took a friendly attitude towards the authorities and put questions to them in a moderate way, while on the part of the latter their replies and explanations were given with the utmost sincerity. The meetings ended in complete success, all concerned having shown themselves highly satisfied with the results of their work.

**(3) Supervision and Inspection of
Local Administration.**

Under the former Korean Government an institution existed for maintaining certain officials charged with the duty of travelling in the interior in disguise for the inspection of local administration and the prevention of oppression by local officials. It was highly praised as a good preventive of official corruption, but these secret agents of the government frequently abused their power by blackmailing local officials and enriching themselves at their expense. At present the sphere of work allotted to judicial and executive officials is distinctly marked out, so that no official can abuse his power and oppress the people under his jurisdiction.

However, in view of the fact that local public affairs have not only greatly increased in volume and become complex in character in recent years, but that the power of provincial governors has been extended to permit them to carry out administration in a manner suited to local conditions, it has been found imperative to exercise a circumspect supervision of their actions in order to make certain that their enterprises are adapted to popular conditions and contribute to the enhancement of the happiness of the people. At the same time, it has been considered necessary to establish a close connection between the central and local governments so as to carry out the spirit of the new administration to the utmost, and to probe into the innermost feelings of the people. For these reasons the Government has decided to appoint two inspectors, five secretaries, and a number of clerks as the staff for the office to be created for carrying out the object above described.

(4) Institution of Provincial Under-Secretaries.

Along with the extension of power entrusted to provincial governors, affairs to be dealt with at their offices have increased in number. Besides this cause, not only is the necessity felt of taking into the Government service men of ability, but it is considered expedient to encourage lower-class officials by creating higher positions for those faithfully and ably rendering service. Accordingly, a new office has been created in every provincial office to open the way for the appointment of two Under-Secretaries, one Japanese and one Korean, from among lower-class officials. These officials have already been appointed in every provincial office and are in charge of comparatively important business. It is the intention of the Government to appoint more

such officials along with the augmentation of local administrative affairs.

**(5) Consolidation of Maintenance of
Confucian Temples and Reform of
Management of their Properties.**

In Chosen Confucianism has prevailed from very early times. Every district has a Confucian temple, wherein local nobles and literati meet together from time to time to give lectures on Confucian doctrines, conduct festivals and services, publicly praise good deeds or denounce wicked acts committed in their locality, and undertake other educational works. These temples have their own properties and the revenue arising from them was formerly used for defraying the expenses incurred in executing the above-mentioned works. On the establishment of late years of many public common schools, the revenue arising from the properties of the Confucian temples was transferred to the management of prefects or district magistrates, who appropriated it chiefly for the use of public common schools. In consequence the Confucian temples were obliged to discontinue their customary practices, so that the literati became greatly discontented and frequently expressed desire to have the old usage revived. In consideration of this, seizing the opportunity presented by the adoption of certain plans for obtaining funds needed for the increased establishment of common schools, the Government decided to enlarge the sphere of the use of the revenue arising from the properties belonging to Confucian temples, so that, besides meeting the expenses of the maintenance and repair of the temples, as well as for conducting services, it could be used for carrying on such educational and cultural works as the trend of the times required. As for the framing of budgets regarding these matters, in deference to the

policy of respecting the will of the people, prefects or district magistrates are required to prepare them after inviting the views of representatives elected by the literati of their localities.

**(6) Abolition of Requisition of Labour
and Donation of Lands.**

Under the former Korean Government, Chosen had practically no highways worthy of the name. After the union of Japan and Korea, the Government put forth great efforts to improve the means of communication.

In 1915, it promulgated regulations governing highways, by which it was provided that first and second class highways should be constructed, maintained, and repaired at the expense of the State, third class highways at that of provinces, and all other highways at that of the municipalities, districts, and islands containing them. Very good highways have gradually been built, greatly facilitating communication and also helping in the development of productive industries.

In building and repairing these highways, the Government frequently followed the old Korean custom of requisitioning labour, and also induced people to donate the lands needed. As a result of too much zeal shown by the Government in its desire to complete roads as quickly as possible, cases sometimes occurred in which the people concerned were dissatisfied with the Government requirements. Accordingly the Government abolished in October, 1919, the usage of requisitioning labour for the construction of first and second class highways, and made it a rule to purchase the lands needed. As for the third class highways, these having direct bearing on the interest of the localities traversed by them, and the local finances still standing on a rather weak foundation, it was decided to requisition

labour only on the occasion of their regular repairing in spring and autumn, and also for extraordinary repairing necessitated by natural disasters, until the time came when the local finances stood on a firmer basis. With regard to other minor roads, not only are these daily used by local people, but the work required on them is small in scope, so labour will be requisitioned as hitherto in their construction and repairing, though the materials needed will be purchased at local or village cost. In all cases in which labour is requisitioned, however, it will be done only when farmers are comparatively free from their regular work, and they will not be asked to bear too heavy a share. As for the donation of lands needed, people in poor circumstances will be given consideration. Good care too will be taken to eliminate evils attending the practice. To make things better, in April, 1920, an arrangement was made authorizing the local authorities to levy extra rates for raising money needed for the construction and repairing of roads after the abolition of requisitioned labour and compulsory donation of lands.

VI.—DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

Despite the fact that agriculture has ever been the mainstay of the people, the long years of administrative corruption made the farmers lazy and despondent. In consequence, arable fields gradually became less and less productive, while mountains and forests, denuded of trees, steadily fell into a state of desolation, and agriculture lapsed into a very backward condition. Since its establishment the Government-General has striven hard to eradicate all evil institutions and remove every cause contributing to the mental depression of the people. Above all, it has put forth its best efforts for the development of productive industries, guiding

and encouraging the people in every possible way. Thanks to this, there has been witnessed in recent years a remarkable industrial progress in all lines. Especially striking has been the development of the agricultural industry, wonderful results having been obtained in effecting improvement in agricultural products in both quality and quantity. For instance, an improved species of rice is now cultivated in half the fields throughout the country, with the result that production has so greatly increased that as much as three million *koku* is annually exported to Japan, where Korean rice now ranks with the best rice produced there. The following table, giving the quantity and value of the principal products, will show the remarkable progress made in industry between 1910, the year in which the Government-General was established, and 1918, the latest year for which figures are available:—

Products	1910	1918
Agriculture	210,592,973 <i>yen</i>	974,383,140 <i>yen</i>
Rice	10,405,613 <i>koku</i>	15,294,109 <i>koku</i>
Wheat	6,207,623 <i>koku</i>	10,078,581 <i>koku</i>
Beans	2,746,358 <i>koku</i>	4,868,321 <i>koku</i>
Cotton	21,078,836 <i>kin</i>	77,904,406 <i>kin</i>
Cocoons	13,931 <i>koku</i>	121,069 <i>koku</i>
Cattle	703,844 head	1,480,037 head
Marine	7,835,060 <i>yen</i>	32,863,402 <i>yen</i>
Mining	6,067,952 <i>yen</i>	30,838,074 <i>yen</i>
Manufacturing.....	31,932,755 <i>yen</i>	162,241,093 <i>yen</i>
Dendrological	10,690,000 <i>yen</i>	61,630,000 <i>yen</i>
Total.....	267,118,740 <i>yen</i>	1,234,960,709 <i>yen</i>

It will be seen from the above that, while only eleven years ago the total value of the products obtained in Chosen in one year was 260 million *yen*, it had increased nine years later to 1,230 million *yen*,—an increase of 500 per cent.

The following figures show the development of

afforestation and the various mercantile companies having either main offices or branches in Chosen:—

1910		
	Area reforested	No. of trees planted
Afforestation.....	1,036 <i>cho</i>	2,823,000
1919		
	Area reforested	No. of trees planted
Afforestation.....	42,134 <i>cho</i>	119,362,000
1910		
	Main Offices	Branches
Companies	118	41
Capital	40,420,325 <i>yen</i>	94,046,000 <i>yen</i>
1919		
	Main Offices	Branches
Companies	336	69
Capital.....	200,500,100 <i>yen</i>	560,672,839 <i>yen</i>

The above is a very brief statement of the industrial development attained in Chosen since the establishment of the Government-General. As might be imagined, the authorities had to encounter and surmount great difficulties in giving guidance and encouragement to the people in order to hasten the industrial progress of the country. It is not unlikely that in their zeal they committed the mistake of going too far in their work, at the risk even of inviting to themselves more or less opposition from the people. The new Governor-General, while steadily pursuing the industrial policy of his predecessors, is taking pains, while pushing it on, to arrive at a good understanding with those engaged in industry, desiring to drive home to them the purport of his administrative policy. The following are the more important of the measures recently adopted for the development of productive industries.

(1) Plan for Increasing Production of Rice.

To secure increase in the yield of rice in Chosen, the Government has drawn up a plan to be carried out in

about fifteen years, beginning with 1920, for improving rice fields and the method of cultivation. This plan has not as yet been followed in its entirety, but, when it is completed, it is estimated that about nine million more *koku* of rice will be yearly harvested in Chosen than at present. It is estimated that in fifteen years the consumption of rice in Chosen will have increased by about 4,400,000 *koku*. Deducting this amount from the estimated total crop fifteen years hence, Chosen will still be in a position to export 4,600,000 more *koku* of rice than at present. As for the improvement of lands to be undertaken in accordance with this plan, it is expected that altogether 427,500 *cho* or 1,068,750 acres will be converted into rich paddy fields by the three different methods briefly described below:

By providing better means of irrigating existing paddy fields: 225,500 *cho*

By converting dry fields into paddy fields:

112,500 *cho*

By bringing under cultivation waste lands and by reclaiming dry beaches: 90,000 *cho*

The Government calculates that, if this plan of improving lands is thoroughly realized in thirty years to come, altogether 800,000 *cho* or 2,000,000 acres of rich paddy fields can be obtained in Chosen, i. e. 400,000 *cho* by providing better means for irrigating existing paddy fields, and 200,000 *cho* each by converting dry fields into paddy fields and by reclaiming waste lands and dry beaches. To begin with, however, the Government has the intention of carrying out the plan on about half the total area. As for the amount of capital needed for realizing the plan, it is estimated that it will altogether reach 168,000,000 *yen*, or 69,000,000 *yen* for improving means of irrigation, 45,000,000 *yen* for converting dry fields into paddy fields, and 54,000,000 *yen* for reclaiming waste lands

and dry beaches. It is the intention of the Government to accomplish improvement in arable lands by giving subsidies to those undertaking irrigation and other land-improving enterprises. For this purpose the Government promulgated regulations concerning it in December, 1920, providing for the grant of such subsidies, the amount of the subsidies to be given being fixed at 20 per cent. or less of the capital annually invested in improving means of irrigation, 35 per cent. or less for the conversion of dry fields into paddy fields, and 30 per cent. for the reclamation of waste lands and dry beaches.

In order to carry out the project above mentioned, it is necessary to make investigation throughout Chosen of the situation, area, and manner of exploitation of the lands possible of profitable reclamation. As for dry and paddy fields already under cultivation, it is also necessary to investigate the extent of the water supply available, its sources, and the best mode of cultivating them. All these investigations are indispensable for determining the plans to be made for the improvement of different kinds of lands, and also for supplying information to those intending to undertake the enterprises. Accordingly, before taking up the improvement of arable lands, the Government intends to carry out and complete these fundamental investigations in the course of about five years from the beginning of 1920. The Government has also under contemplation plans for assisting those intending to undertake land enterprises in obtaining loans at low rates of interest, as well as for providing plans to those undertaking them on a small scale. As for the improvement of methods of cultivation, the Government recognizes the necessity of encouraging and assisting farmers to use fertilizers and improved seeds. Accordingly, while augmenting the force of agricultural

experts serving in provincial offices, the Government intends to give subsidies to those establishing seed-nurseries, supply farmers with loans at low rates of interest to enable them to purchase fertilizers, and to resort to several other measures.

**(2) Abolition of Company Regulations
and Revision of Market Regulations.**

The Company Regulations were enacted in 1911. In those days the economic strength of Koreans was still far from strong, while Japanese had but scant knowledge of conditions in Chosen. Accordingly it was thought that, should the establishment of mercantile companies be left without control, the healthy development of productive industries would be impeded, so, as a temporary measure, the Government resorted to the exercise of due protection and control over companies, requiring them to apply for permission before establishment. Of late, however, not only has the economic strength of Koreans remarkably increased, but their general knowledge and power of judgment concerning companies have also greatly advanced. On the other hand, business enterprises undertaken by Japanese in Chosen have also shown improvement in all respects. In view of this changed state of things, the Government came to recognize that restricting the establishment of companies was no longer in conformity with the progress of the times and decided to abolish the Company Regulations on April 1, 1920. In consequence, all are now free to establish whatever companies they may wish, so long as the business undertaken by them is legally correct and does not injure the public good. To companies carrying on business in exchange, insurance, lottery, and brokerage in negotiable bonds, however, the old Company Regulations are still applied for the time being. The Market Regulations were also

partly revised on the abolition of the Company Regulations. This was done in order the better to control markets handling various commodities and negotiable bonds.

**(3) Creation of Experimental Stations
for Aquatic and Forest Products.**

The coast-line of Chosen extends about 9,000 miles and the adjacent seas are well-nigh peerless in the abundance of fish and useful plants they contain. As for forest lands, their total area is about sixteen million *cho* or forty million acres, covering 73 per cent. of the whole area of the peninsula. Fishery and forestry being therefore very important industries, the Government has been doing very much in the way of guiding and encouraging those engaged in them, with the result, as shown in the table inserted above, that very good development has been attained by them. Nevertheless, it being considered that, for the drawing up of plans for the future for further developing the two industries, it is necessary to conduct both practical and scientific investigations in regard to all matters relating to them in a very thorough and exact manner, the Government has decided to establish in the course of three years after 1920 a number of experimental stations, appointing experts to them, and to entrust them with the work mentioned.

**(4) Expansion of Various Industrial
Organs.**

Forest-lands owned by the State in Chosen are altogether 5,400,000 *cho* or 13,500,000 acres in area. Of these, forests about 2,200,000 *cho* or 5,500,000 acres in area standing along the Yalu and the Tumen are controlled and managed by a special organ called the Forestry Undertaking Station, and the rest by the

Government-General. Some of these are virgin forests requiring the felling of superfluous trees, while many others are almost entirely naked and have to be reforested. In order to undertake these enterprises, the Forestry Undertaking Station has established five branches, and the Government-General has been creating about ten detached offices of the Forestry Section a year since 1919, these branches and detached offices being charged with all works connected with the protection and preservation of forests.

Geological investigation of soil in Chosen was early started by the Government-General, that of mineral deposits in different parts of the country having been taken up in 1911. This was continued year after year, until it was roughly completed in 1917. The Government, however, thought it necessary to conduct the geological investigation of soil and mineral deposits in a more thorough manner, and for this purpose established a Geological Investigation Station in 1918, it being planned that it should complete the work throughout Chosen in the course of thirty years to come. The new Government-General concluded that this programme was too long drawn out to keep pace with the industrial progress of this country. Accordingly it has expanded the institution, so that it may complete the work assigned to it in about fifteen years.

In order to improve agricultural industry in Chosen, the Government-General has been maintaining since its establishment an organ called the Model Industrial Station and a few branches of it in various centres, charging them with the scientific study of all matters pertaining to the industry. This organ and its branches have rendered great service in the improvement and promotion of the industry by publishing the result of their scientific study, by distributing improved seeds and stock among Korean farmers, and

by teaching them improved methods of agriculture. In order to make their service still more effective, the new Government-General has recently reorganized and expanded them. In doing so, special attention has been paid to the expansion of the scientific and basic work in their charge, so as to enable them to carry it on with greater success than hitherto.

The coal mines belonging to the Mining Station at Pyongyang under Government management have so far produced between 140,000 to 150,000 tons of anthracite coal each year. Most of this output has been supplied to the Imperial Navy, only about 20,000 tons a year being set aside for consumption by the general public after manufacture into briquettes. The demand from the general public, as well as from the Navy, having greatly increased of late years, the Government has completed arrangements for increasing the output to 300,000 tons a year. In consequence, the amount of briquettes and dust coal available for the general public will reach 140,000 or 150,000 tons a year, and the fuel question will thereby be largely solved, adding greatly to the convenience of the public and helping forward the prosperity of the manufacturing industries.

**(5) Preparations for Instituting Industrial
Investigation Committee.**

The productive industries of Chosen have made rapid progress since the establishment of the Government-General. Nevertheless, what has so far been accomplished in this line is exceedingly little as compared with what it is hoped will be achieved. In consideration of this, as well as of the great interest the people at large feel in the future industrial development of Chosen, the Government has thought it expedient to frame a general industrial policy. To do this, the

Government considers it wise to seek the opinion of civilians possessing rich knowledge and experience concerning industry. Accordingly the Government planned some time ago to institute an industrial investigation committee, appointing as members both officials and civilians. As this plan and the estimates needed for carrying it on were approved by the Imperial Diet at its last session, the Government has been making preparations for bringing into being the projected committee.

VII.—PHILANTHROPIC WORKS.

With regard to philanthropic works the Government has hitherto undertaken the relief of indigent sick travellers and the care and education of the blind and dumb, as well as of orphans, through a special organ called the Saisei-In established for the purpose. The Government has also been giving subsidies from the local revenues to private charitable institutions. Means have now been provided for the undertaking of various social works by allotting to them part of the interest arising from the extraordinary Imperial monetary grant, and plans have also been completed regarding the relief of sufferers from droughts and floods.

(1) **Social Works Undertaken with Interest Derived from Imperial Monetary Grant.**

On the occasion of the union of Japan and Korea, the Emperor of Japan was pleased to donate national bonds to the amount of 17,398,000 *yen* to the Korean people at large to be used for their common benefit. Since that time sixty, thirty, and ten per cent. of the interest accruing from them have been respectively devoted to providing work for the poor and unemployed, the

promotion of education, and to giving relief to sufferers in time of calamities. Of these undertakings, the first mentioned has as its chief object the extension of assistance to those having no fixed profession or property, so as to enable them to obtain employment. It also includes the teaching, by means of lectures or practical training, of those interested in agriculture, sericulture, weaving, fishery, and so forth, as well as the distribution of improved seeds and improved tools, all for the purpose of promoting industries in the interior. With regard to educational work, subsidies have been given for the establishment or maintenance of public common schools for diffusing common education, while, with regard to relief of sufferers from calamities, food-stuffs, seeds, agricultural tools, and building funds have been given to those falling into difficulty on account of floods, droughts, or other natural disasters. All these undertakings have greatly benefited the people throughout the country, that for giving employment to the poor having especially contributed much towards the general industrial advancement of the country. It being recently observed that the rapid change in social conditions is imperilling the living of the lower classes, the Government has come to the conclusion that it is both timely and in accordance with the purport of the Imperial grant to the Korean people to undertake various social works and secure the living of the masses. Accordingly it has decided to appropriate from January, 1920, part of the money allotted to the giving of employment to the poor to social enterprises. In consequence, during 1920 the establishment of public markets, pawnshops, lodging-houses and agencies for labourers, bath-houses, free medical treatment of the sick in needy circumstances, and the care of orphans were either taken up or plans were made for their speedy realization.

(2) Relief of Sufferers from Drought.

During July and August of 1919 a drought, the severest for fifty years, was experienced throughout Chosen. Its severe effect was most strongly felt in Kyongki, North and South Choongchong, Whanghai, and North and South Pyong-an Provinces, where rice, wheat, beans, and other agricultural crops fell short of a normal year to the extent of more than four million *koku*, and more than half a million people were thrown into extreme difficulty. In order to give them relief the Government-General carried out various measures. To mention the more important, the Government advised and encouraged landowners to reduce the amount of ground-rent or remit it altogether in favour of their tenant-farmers, as was done in former times on such occasions, the Government itself freeing tenant-farmers cultivating State-owned lands and unable to harvest more than 30 per cent. of a normal crop from paying rent, reducing it also for those obtaining better crops to a degree corresponding to the harvest obtained. The Government also undertook the improvement or repairing of highways crossing the provinces affected by the drought by appropriating about 1,700,000 *yen* in order to give employment to these sufferers, and subsidized private enterprises for converting waste lands into arable fields to the amount of 400,000 *yen*. Further, many villages in the affected regions were induced to form mutual relief guilds, to which about four million *yen* was advanced at low rates of interest by the Chosen Industrial Bank for buying food. Besides these measures, the Government defrayed about one million *yen* from the State treasury in buying food-stuffs for sufferers' needing immediate help. Finally, the Government helped importers of cereals from abroad by giving them freight on them, so as to encourage the importation of food-stuffs, caused 63 tem-

porary warehouses to be erected in important centres along the railways for the storage of imported grains, and, contracting for a supply of 210,000 *koku* of *kaoliang* millet from Manchuria, imported 100,000 *koku* of it to augment the supply of food. All these measures having been successfully and energetically carried out, practically not a single person died from starvation, whereas many thousands formerly died in times of similar distress.

VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) Construction and Repairing of Railways and Highways.

Prior to its union to Japan Korea had no good highways and but few railways, communication being made on foot and by means of ponies and palanquins. Since the union of the two countries the Government-General has put forth great efforts to build roads and railways, with the result that the means of communication have been remarkably developed. The following table shows the progress made in this line between 1910 and 1919:—

Roads.

	End of 1910	End of 1919
1st class	80 <i>ri</i> 31 <i>cho</i>	474 <i>ri</i> 22 <i>cho</i>
2nd class.....	119 <i>ri</i> 6 <i>cho</i>	1,073 <i>ri</i> 11 <i>cho</i>
3rd class	7 <i>ri</i> 2 <i>cho</i>	1,961 <i>ri</i> 10 <i>cho</i>
		(End of 1918)

Railways.

Government	674.6 miles	1,153.2 miles
Private	25.4 miles	212.6 miles

With regard to private railways, an ordinance called the Chosen Private Railway Ordinance was issued in June, 1920, limiting the motive power to be used to either steam or electricity, or other mechanical power,

and fixing the gauge at 4 feet 8½ inches. The ordinance also provides for matters concerning increase in the capital of private railway companies, flotation of loans by them, their amalgamation, and so forth. Revision was also introduced into the regulations concerning the business part of railways for facilitating private enterprises. As regards the grant of subsidies, there was formerly no legal guarantee for it, so much inconvenience was felt by all those concerned in connection with their payment and receipt. To remedy this shortcoming a law was promulgated in April, 1921, providing for Government aid to private railways in Chosen.

(2) Reorganization of Civil Engineering Council.

The Government-General has hitherto maintained a civil engineering council for carrying on the fundamental investigation of all civil engineering undertakings in Chosen. In view of the steady development recently made by these works, the authorities recognized the necessity of reorganizing this body by including among its members private men well posted on the subject, so that opinions of the general public could be sought and a general policy determined. On April 7, 1921, the organic regulations of the above-mentioned council were revised in conformity with the aim just mentioned, and on May 10 five private men, well known on account of their knowledge and experience concerning civil engineering works, were additionally appointed members of the reorganized council.

IX.—SANITATION.

Since the establishment of the Government-General, charity hospitals have been established in various centres throughout the country one after another, and Japanese medical practitioners have been appointed

public physicians in many places in the interior. At present there are nineteen charity hospitals in existence and 186 physicians in public service. It being found, however, that these do not as yet fully meet the requirements of the people, the Government has drawn up an extensive plan for expanding its medical organs, and has included the amount needed for so doing in its supplementary budget of 1921.

**(1) Expansion of Government-General
Hospital and Charity Hospitals.**

The Government-General Hospital in Seoul and the charity hospitals in the provinces have recently gained very much in reputation and popular confidence. It being recognized, however, that there was much room for improvement in both equipment and form, a plan was framed to enlarge existing buildings between 1919 and 1923 and to increase their staffs, at the same time improving their treatment. This plan has been steadily carried out, but has recently been revised and extended. The new plan is to add new buildings or improve existing ones, complete equipments for special branches of medical work, and increase the staffs. It also provides for the establishment of thirteen new charity hospitals at different points. This plan is to be carried out between 1920 and 1925 with the purpose of spreading the benefit of modern medicine and giving the people at large a sense of security. The total amount needed for carrying out this plan reaches ten million *yen*, of which 1,900,000 *yen* was defrayed during 1920.

**(2) Increase in Medical Experts serving in
Provincial Offices, Public Physicians,
and Harbour Quarantine Officers.**

No medical experts were formerly allotted to the pro-

vinces, so that great inconvenience was felt when the question arose as to prevention of epidemics or the study of endemic diseases. To remedy this, thirteen experts and twenty-six assistant experts have been appointed to the provinces, and thirty more public physicians, so that patients living in remote places may receive proper treatment. With regard to harbour quarantine, officers and assistants were stationed at Fusan, Chemulpo, and Wonsan only. This having been found inadequate to check the invasion of epidemics from abroad, not only have the quarantine forces at the three ports mentioned been augmented, but quarantine officers have been appointed to Kunsan, Mokpo, Chinnampo, and Chongjin.

(3) Revision of Regulations Concerning Abattoirs.

Regulations controlling the slaughter of domestic animals showed great diversity, and differed according to locality, so much was left to be desired in making use of them as a means of improving the sanitary condition of the country. Accordingly, in December, 1919, the regulations referred to were unified and revised. In doing so Korean usage regarding the matter was taken into consideration. In consequence, people are now allowed to destroy dogs and sheep in places other than abattoirs, and hogs in localities other than those designated by provincial governors. They are also allowed to slaughter cattle, ponies, and other big animals in places other than abattoirs in cases of urgency, or when, on account of special local conditions, it can not be done at abattoirs. These arrangements have been made after taking old usages and the convenience of the public into consideration, care being taken at the same time not to allow them to run counter to the sanitary welfare of the people.

**(4) Establishment of Central Sanitary Commission
and Epidemic and Endemic
Investigation Commission.**

Along with the increase in factories, schools, water-works, and similar other institutions, questions affecting public sanitation are arising with increasing frequency, making the establishment of an organ for dealing with them necessary. Accordingly, regulations concerning the establishment of a Chosen Central Sanitary Commission were promulgated on July 14, 1920. The chairman of the commission is the Administrative Superintendent, while its members are appointed from among officials and civilians. It is charged with the duty of submitting to the Governor-General, when invited, its views on questions affecting public sanitation. At the same time a commission was established on similar lines to undertake the study and prevention of epidemics and endemics.

X.—REFORM OF POLICE SYSTEM.

A police system on modern lines was inaugurated in Chosen in March, 1910, when the Japanese Government was entrusted by the former Korean Government with policing powers with a view to overhauling the old Korean system. At that time organic regulations creating police offices attached to the Residency-General were promulgated. These regulations provided for the establishment of a police headquarters, provincial police departments, and police stations, all under the control of the Residency-General. The commander of the Japanese gendarmerie forces stationed in Chosen was made head of the police headquarters, the commanders of gendarmerie corps in the provinces were appointed chiefs of the provincial police departments, and police inspectors or police sergeants, chiefs of police stations. In places where no police station was

established, police affairs were dealt with by the gendarmerie detachments stationed in them. By this arrangement police and gendarmes were combined into one force under the direction of a single commander. This system was in force for ten years, more or less modification being introduced into it as required in the meantime. In view, however, of the rapid change in social conditions, as well as in the popular mind taking place in recent days, the Government recognized the necessity of reforming the police system, which after all was but a temporary expedient, into an ordinary one under the direction of civil officials, and ordinances providing for the reform were promulgated on August 19, 1919. In consequence a police affairs bureau was formed in the Government-General, replacing the police headquarters which was abolished, and the office of chief of a provincial police department being also abolished, the control of the provincial police was transferred to the hands of the provincial governors. In this way the police system in Chosen was made absolutely distinct from that of the gendarmerie which was the one mainly followed in former times. It being impossible, however, to supplant gendarmes by civil police all at once, gendarmerie officers and men were authorized to discharge police duties for a time at many places, until in November, 1919, the entire police force was converted into a civil one and the Bureau of the Government-General was organized into four sections, namely, police affairs, higher police affairs, peace preservation, and sanitation, while in each provincial office a third department was formed to deal with police affairs, and, in municipalities and districts, police stations were established, the personnel of these offices being composed of directors of third

departments, police inspectors, police sergeants, assistant police sergeants, and policemen. It should be mentioned that the office of assistant police sergeant is a new one and all men hitherto serving as auxiliary policemen were made regular policemen. The following table shows the changes effected in the offices and personnel of the police by the adoption of this reform:—

Before the Reform.

Police Stations	100	
Detached Police Stations	106	
Police Boxes	535	
Gendarmerie Detachments	78	
Gendarmerie Branch Detachments.....	98	
Gendarmerie Stations.....	876	
Higher Police Officers.....	3	
Police Inspectors	26	*9
Police Sergeants	187	*143
Policemen and Auxiliary Policemen	2,616	*3,319
Gendarmerie Officers	111	
Gendarmerie Non-commissioned Officers ..	781	
Gendarmerie privates	2,525	
Auxiliary Gendarmerie men		*4,749

After the Reform.

Police Stations	247	
Detached Police Stations	1,438	
Police Boxes	121	
Total	1,806	
Police Inspectors	34	*14
Police Sergeants	304	*132
Assistant Police Sergeants	596	*266
Policemen.....	7,445	*8,088
Total	8,383	*3,500

N. B. *denotes Koreans.

To fill up the shortage caused by the adoption of a truly civil police system, about 1,500 former gendarmes and about 1,500 police officers and men from Japan were taken into the service, in addition to which more than 3,300 men were recruited in Japan and a number of auxiliary Korean gendarmes engaged as policemen. In view of the steady increase in police affairs, the Government plans to expand the number of police offices by one police station in every municipality or district and one detached police station in every myon (village), establishing two or more police stations or detached police stations in those municipalities, districts, and villages having need of them. In accordance with this policy, the Government, to begin with, established three new police stations in January, 1920, and 14 new police boxes in May of the same year. Throughout the country too 839 new detached police stations were established, the staffs required for them having been duly appointed.

XI.—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Government-General had long planned to carry on its financial administration independently of the home Government, and offered to decline the subsidy hitherto received from the latter after 1919. It was found later, however, that the changes and requirements of the times necessitated the taking up of a great many enterprises for the administration of the country, and that these would entail expenditure greater than the people in Chosen could well bear, so the Government-General was obliged to alter its plan and continue to receive financial aid from the home Government in order to make good the deficits in its budgets. Thus in the fiscal year 1920, the Government-General obtained from the Home Government a subsidy amount-

ing to ten million *yen*, and in 1921 fiscal year one of fifteen million *yen*.

**(1) Outline of Budget for 1920
Fiscal Year.**

After the reorganization of the Government-General, the expenditure occasioned by the institution of various cultural enterprises undertaken by it greatly increased. As a result of the dissolution of the 42nd session of the Imperial Diet, however, the Government had to fall back, for 1920 fiscal year, on the budget for the preceding year, but, by submitting a supplementary budget to the Diet at its extraordinary session held in July, 1920, which obtained its approval, succeeded in bringing the budget for 1920 fiscal year, amounting altogether to a little more than 124,190,000 *yen*, into practical recognition by the home Government. Compared with the budget for the preceding year, it showed an increase of 45,000,000 *yen*, and with the budget for the year after the union of Japan and Korea a swelling by more than two times, as the following figures will show:—

1920	124,193,529 <i>yen</i>
1919	79,053,241 <i>yen</i>
1911	56,411,821 <i>yen</i>

Of this budget for 1920, one quarter was appropriated for various new cultural enterprises undertaken by the Government.

**(2) Outline of Budget for 1921
Fiscal Year.**

The Budget of the Government-General of Chosen for 1921 fiscal year exceeds 150 million *yen*, being an increase of more than 40 million *yen* as compared with that for the preceding fiscal year. This big Budget for 1921 was prepared with a view to promoting

various new enterprises taken up since the reorganization of the Government-General, as well as to undertaking more new enterprises necessitated by the progress of the times. On account, however, of the depressed economic conditions prevailing in Chosen, the Government could not expect any large increase in its revenue from taxes and Government undertakings. Nor, in consideration of the rather restless state of the popular mind, could it plan any large increase in taxation. Accordingly the Government decided to inaugurate a tobacco monopoly and to obtain a larger amount of subsidy from the home Government than hitherto. It being found that the revenue was still insufficient to cover expenditure, the Government was obliged for the time being to continue the levying of import duties on goods coming to Chosen from Japan. As regards expenditure, appropriations for the increase and expansion of educational organs, the promotion of productive industries, the completion of hygienic institutions and arrangements, the reform of local administration, and the completion of police organs, all requiring immediate attention, were increased, while to all other undertakings already planned and under way as large an appropriation as the financial strength of the Government permitted was allotted so that they could be satisfactorily carried on. The Budget for 1921 is more than double that for 1919, the year in which it was proposed to make Chosen financially independent, which stood at 77,560,690 *yen*, and more than three times as large as that for 1912, the year following the union of Japan and Chosen, which was 48,741,782 *yen*.

The following is a list of the more important of the various new enterprises taken up since 1920 by the Government-General, and the estimates made for them:—

Enterprises	Estimates in yen for 1920	Estimates in yen for 1921
Institution of Office of Administrative Inspectors	45,353	14,279
Reform of Police System.....	15,203,147	5,372,959
Creation of Offices and Telephone Installation Necessitated by Expansion of Police Organs	2,022,278	—
Abolition of Punishment by Flogging	722,056	349,545
Expansion of Prisons Necessitated by the Abolition of Flogging....	1,200,000	—
For carrying out New Local System.	—	515,727
Institution of Office of Provincial Under-Secretaries(<i>Rijikwan</i>)	73,381	25,770
Institution of Advisory Organs in Provinces, Municipalities, Districts, and Islands	226,672	—
Institution of Educational Investigation Commission	28,882	4,974
Increase in Subsidies to Japanese Primary Schools and Korean Common Schools	668,784	340,672
Improvement of Educational Organs and Foreign Tours of Teachers.	1,475,193	—
Expenditure for Industrial Investigation Committee.....	—	50,000
Expenditure for Various Investigations and Experiments	—	194,712
Increase of Subsidies to Industrial and Engineering Undertakings..	—	690,689
Encouragement of Study of Korean by Officials	100,000	50,000
Expenditure for Helping Koreans Abroad	—	241,868
Better Treatment of Korean Officers and Soldiers	—	31,178
Others	4,828,188	2,835,286
Total	28,648,192	10,337,183

(3) Disposal of State-owned Lands.

From far-off times, tracts of land called *yoktun-to*, consisting of arable and residential lands and certain other grounds, have been owned by the State. The revenue from these lands were formerly appropriated for the discharge of posting and other public expenditure. Of late, the lands have been rented to tenants and the rents included in the general revenue of the State, but experience has shown that direct control by the Government of such extensive tracts of land is not the way to secure their proper exploitation. Not only that, the Government has scarcely any need now to own such lands for financial reasons. Besides, complaints have often been raised in places, particularly in cities, in which many of these lands are situated, that Government ownership of them stands in the way of the economic development of these localities. On the other hand, in consequence of the recent advance in knowledge attained by the people at large, their affection for the land cultivated or utilized by them has grown very much stronger, and many tenants of State-owned lands have expressed their desire to be allowed to buy them. It is certain that, should these tenants have their desire to become land-owners granted, they would put forth greater efforts to effect increase in their productivity. It has also been considered a wise policy for the development of the agricultural industry in particular to encourage the growth of a class of good farmers cultivating their own land on the one hand, and to promote the interest of the public in general on the other by using the funds obtained by the sale of the lands in expanding educational organs, investigating and encouraging irrigation and agricultural enterprises, and aiding private railways and other undertakings having important bearing

on the promotion of the education and economic strength of the people at large. For these reasons, the Government has decided to sell the State-owned lands to tenants interested, collecting the purchase price in instalments extending over a period of ten years, and has already started their sale in all the provinces.

(4) Revision of Customs Duties.

With regard to the levying of customs duties in Chosen, it was declared on the occasion of the union of Japan and Korea that the old Korean tariff would be respected for ten years to come in the interest of foreign trade. This term of grace expiring on August 28, 1920, it was decided by the Government-General, after negotiations with the home Government, to enforce in principle on the day mentioned the same customs system in Chosen as that obtaining in Japan, but to provide for some exceptions in consideration of the low standard of living in Chosen, the undeveloped condition of its industry, and various other matters. The law concerning these exceptions was approved by the Imperial Diet at its extraordinary session last year, and the uniform customs tariff was enforced in Chosen on August 29, 1920. It was also decided that between Japan and Chosen the tariff wall should be abolished so as to improve the economic relations between them and accelerate their joint industrial progress. But, seeing that the duty on imports from Japan was one of the chief items in the revenue of the Government-General, and that the Government-General had need of a large amount of money for carrying out various urgent undertakings, it was later decided to continue the levying of this import duty for the time being. On the other hand, exports from Chosen to Japan were made duty-free on and after August 29, 1920, in deference to the principle of uniform customs duties, as

there was no such special reason operating in Japan as was the case in Chosen. There being, however, a certain difference between Japan and Chosen in their systems regarding the consumption tax on certain articles, it was necessary to provide against transshipment between the two countries of those articles on which the consumption tax is imposed. It was also necessary for Chosen to provide a special tariff in arranging for the enforcement of the law regarding customs duties, as well as to provide against the transshipment to Japan of those foreign articles coming under that tariff. For these reasons, export duties are imposed on all such articles when transshipped from Chosen to Japan.

**(5) Abolition of Fishing, Shipping, Salt,
and Ginseng Taxes.**

The fishing tax was instituted in 1906, the shipping tax in 1899, the salt tax in 1906, and the ginseng tax in 1908, and were imposed on fishers, ship-owners, salt-manufacturers, and ginseng cultivators respectively. Not only have those interested often expressed their desire for reduction to be made in the taxes, but much time and labour have been wasted in investigating the objects taxed. Besides, it was difficult to prevent people from evading the taxes and to levy them in a fair way. On the other hand, the total amount of revenue from the taxes was at the best only a little more than 140,000 *yen*, while much expense was incurred in collecting them. In consideration of these facts, the Government decided to abolish the taxes after March 31, 1920.

(6) Enforcement of Tobacco Monopoly.

A tobacco monopoly in Chosen was a measure long studied by the authorities since the establishment of

the Residency-General régime with a view to its final adoption. Meanwhile permission was given for the establishment of several private tobacco factories, beginning with that given the Toa Tobacco Company, Ltd., in April, 1908. After the establishment of the Government-General, the authorities revised on several occasions the law concerning tobacco taxes. It was, however, found difficult to exercise a satisfactory control over the consumption tax on tobacco and to increase the revenue of the Government from this source. At the same time, it being found necessary to increase the Government revenue along with the expiry in 1920 of the period for retention of the old customs tariff, the Government decided to enforce a monopoly in tobacco. In doing so, the Government, in consideration of the situation, concluded not to effect any radical change, so as to avoid causing any great inconvenience to the people at large. Accordingly the Government confined itself to purchasing the business and plants of the existing private tobacco companies and factories, and converting them into Government undertakings. In consequence the Korean masses are permitted to consume leaf and rough cut tobacco without paying any taxes as hitherto, and Korean farmers accustomed to cultivate tobacco for their private use are also permitted to do so as before. A new office called the Monopoly Bureau was instituted in April, 1921, and the transaction of business connected with the monopoly in tobacco was taken up by that office on July 1, 1921.

XII.—RELIGION.

In Chosen there has been from early times a tendency for politics and religion to interfere with each other, making the administration of the latter a subject having important bearing on the government of the

country. In consideration of this fact, the Government-General instituted in the Educational Bureau a section called the Religious Section, charging it with the administration and investigation of affairs relating to religion, as well as with the duty of bringing about a good understanding between the Government and foreign missionaries. The following steps relating to religion have since been taken:—

**(1) Revision of Regulations Concerning
Religious Propagation.**

In regard to the administration of religious affairs, the Government was formerly not entirely free from requiring those concerned to go through complicated procedure even with regard to matters of small importance, so that in many cases it was difficult for them to comply with the Government requirements. Especially troublesome were the regulations controlling the work of those engaged in the propagation of their religion. In order to remove these defects and give facilities to religious propagators, by making various procedures to be taken by them as simple as possible and by eliminating all unimportant restrictions from the regulations, the Government effected in April, 1920, a revision in the regulations concerning religious propagation. In consequence, whereas permission of the Government-General was formerly required for the establishment of churches and preaching houses, it is now only necessary to report the fact of their establishment to the Government. As for matters requiring reports to be made of them to the Government, they have been reduced in number to the indispensable minimum, while fines formerly imposed on those infringing the regulations have been abolished. On the other hand, the Government has reserved to itself the right of imposing on the founders or managers of

churches and preaching houses suspension or prohibition of the use of them, whenever it is found that they have been used in a way inimical to the public peace and order. This reform is intended to facilitate religious works as well as to prevent religion from being made a political tool.

**(2) Permission to Establish Foundational Juridical
Persons with Religious Propagation as
their Object.**

Christianity in Chosen being mostly propagated by foreign organizations, it was a long pending question whether or not such bodies should be recognized as juridical persons. It has now been decided that foundations with religious propagation as their object shall be permitted registration as juridical persons, so that they may enjoy the privilege of securely holding their foundation properties. The French Catholic Mission in Seoul has already had its foundation property officially recognized as a juridical person.

XIII.—RESPECT FOR KOREAN USAGE AND CULTURE.

It is a policy of the Government-General to preserve anything of good there is in Korean usage and culture, and to utilize it for the smooth administration of the country. In pursuing this policy, the following measures have been taken:—

**(1) Revision of Regulations Controlling Cemeteries,
Crematories, Burial, and Cremation.**

The respect entertained by Koreans for sepulchres is very deep-rooted, having long ago been engendered in them as a result of the combined influence of ancestor-worship and the high esteem in which old age is held, and, coupled with the belief induced by the teaching of Taoism, is the ruling principle governing

the moral life of the people, it being firmly believed by them that the degree of prosperity to be enjoyed by their posterity depends on the degree of respect paid by themselves to the sepulchres of their ancestors. Such being the case, the Korean people at large pay the greatest attention to the selection of their burial grounds, not hesitating to spend exceedingly large sums of money in securing such places as they consider good for the purpose, and even going the length of committing illegal acts such as burying the dead in secret or in grounds belonging to other people. In consequence, not only have many tracts of useful land been withdrawn from cultivation, but disputes have often arisen, leading to constant disturbance of the public peace. For the purpose of suppressing such evils, the Government, at the time of the union of Japan and Korea, instituted some regulations concerning burial grounds. The law, however, was too radical, and the strict enforcement of it proved anything but agreeable to the people at large, so it was revised in October, 1919. By this revision, the provision that the establishment and management of burial grounds should be entrusted to public communities and villages, and all dead bodies interred in public cemeteries, was amended in the sense that private persons might also be allowed to establish their cemeteries in grounds adjacent to those of their ancestors or consorts. The amendment, however, having been made solely out of respect for Korean usage, the Government has reserved to itself the power to order the alteration or removal of private burial grounds should their presence be found detrimental to the public good or deemed necessary for sanitary reasons. It is provided too, in case permission is asked for the establishment of private cemeteries, that the Provincial Governor of the locality in which they are to be formed may place certain

restrictions on their construction. In short, though the revision of the regulations concerning cemeteries was effected out of respect for Korean usage in regard to ancestor-worship and the convenience of the general public, it has in view the gradual abandonment of the custom of forming private burial grounds, and the gradual changing of exclusive burial grounds into public cemeteries, as the popular idea changes with the progress of the times.

(2) Encouragement of the Study of Korean.

It goes without saying that for Japanese officials serving in Chosen a good acquaintance with Korean is indispensable in carrying out the various administrative measures, as well as in improving the relations between Japanese and Koreans. As a matter of fact, the misunderstanding on the part of Koreans with regard to control by the police, encouragement of industry, and similar Government works, was mostly due to ignorance of the native language on the part of officials concerned. Consequently, the Government-General has never neglected to encourage the study of Korean by Japanese officials, especially those serving in provincial offices. In order to encourage it still more, the Government drew up a plan to give special allowances to those officials mastering the Korean language, and obtained the approval of the Imperial Diet at its extraordinary session last year for the necessary expenditure. According to this plan, Japanese officials of lower rank serving in the Government-General and its affiliated offices, who successfully pass the examinations to be held once every year by the Government-General or Provincial offices, will be given special allowances of 50 yen or less per month for a certain fixed period. Regulations concerning this matter have already been drafted and will shortly be

promulgated. When this is done, it is expected that the Government will be greatly assisted in understanding Korean ideas and desires, as well as in carrying out its policies.

**(3) Institution of a Committee for Investigating
Old Korean Usage and Institutions.**

It is apparent that, in order to attain a full measure of success in cultural administration, it is imperative that it should stand on the basis of the manners and customs of the people for whom it is intended, and that policies adapted to their conditions should be pursued. For this reason, the Government-General has been conducting investigation into Korean usage, entrusting the work to the Central Council. It is now planned to expand the scope of the work, so that not only may Korean usage be studied, but old Korean institutions and popular ideas also, and material be obtained for effecting improvement in the administration. The estimates drawn up for this work were approved by the Imperial Diet at its extraordinary session last year and a plan for executing it was decided upon at the end of that year. Investigation of such subjects as the common stock of the Japanese and Korean peoples, communications between them in early times, old Korean institutions and usages that can be of assistance in framing the administrative measures of the present day, and the conditions of Korean communities, is now being conducted by a committee appointed for that purpose in April, 1921.

**(4) Revision of Civil Affairs Ordinance and
Census Registration Law.**

The Chosen Civil Affairs Ordinance in force until recently was instituted in March, 1912, pains having been taken to make it conform to the standard of

living and conditions of the people. More than nine years having elapsed since that time, and social conditions in Chosen having greatly changed in the meantime, the Government concluded that the time had arrived for a revision of the law. With regard to the census registration law, it was framed by the former Korean Government and was far from being complete. Thus both laws required revision. As a matter of fact, in January, 1918, a commission was organized in the Government-General charged with the task of investigating the points in them requiring amendment. The members of the commission were appointed from among officials, but later on one Japanese and two Korean civilians were added to the commission as members. Having completed its work, it adopted the drafts prepared at a meeting held on January 31, this year. These having been approved by the home Government, revised laws relating to civil affairs and census registrations were promulgated and enforced in June, 1921. By virtue of the revisions effected in the two laws, among other things, marriages between Japanese and Koreans, formerly unrecognized by law, are now legally as well as morally valid.

CHAPTER III.

CONDITIONS OF KOREANS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The majority of the Koreans abroad live in Manchuria, forming large communities at Hunchun, Kirin, Mukden, Toutaokou, and Autunghsien, and settling in small numbers in many other places. Korean inhabitants are especially numerous at Chutzuchieh and Luningtsun in Chientao, where, according to investigation made at the end of 1917, about 180,000 Koreans are making their living. It is said that in the whole of Manchuria there are two million Koreans. Most of them are engaged in agriculture, it being especially so in Chientao, where agriculture may be said to be exclusively in the hands of Koreans. The difficulty of living caused by the extraordinary rise in the prices of commodities in recent days is the chief reason why most of these people migrated from Chosen to Manchuria. As a matter of fact, some 45,000 Koreans migrated from Chosen to Manchuria during 1919, mostly from this cause. Among these emigrants are some political outlaws bent on restoring the old order of things in their native country. These men, under the guise of patriotism, make it their business and means of livelihood to obtain money and material from their peaceful compatriots by threats or deception, and, co-operating with their fellow agitators at Vladivostock and Shanghai, and availing themselves of their residence in places outside the jurisdiction of our police, have been carry-

ing on intrigues against the Government in Chosen, and are a source of trouble to peaceful and law-abiding people. In recent times, Korean outlaws living in Chinese territory across the frontier have frequently crossed the border in well-armed groups and raided Korean villages, attacking police stations, killing men and cattle, destroying houses, stealing money and other valuables, and carrying away hostages for ransom. Moreover, they have frequently sent secret emissaries for the assassination of Government and public officials, and in some cases have even managed to accomplish their wicked designs. The Government has been putting forth great efforts to suppress their nefarious activities, and, along with the completion of the police force, has all but succeeded in doing so. Driven to desperation, Korean outlaws formed themselves into a band 400 strong, and, aided by Chinese bandits and Russian Bolsheviks, attacked Hunchun in September and October, 1920, during which months they set fire to and destroyed the Japanese Consulate and some Japanese houses, looted valuable articles, and killed many Japanese, Koreans and Chinese, including women and children. At the same time, refractory Koreans in North Chientao began to move, menacing the safety of Japanese and law-abiding Koreans living there. Under these circumstances, the Government despatched a military expedition consisting of about six battalions against them, while the Chinese Government also sent a punitive force to assist our troops. After a campaign of a few weeks the expedition succeeded in suppressing the Korean outlaws. About 5,000 of them surrendered, and peace and order has all but been completely restored in Chientao. Accordingly the Government withdrew the greater part of the expeditionary force in January this year, and life at places on the frontier is now steadily assuming a peaceful aspect.

As for the Koreans living in Siberia, Vladivostock, Shanghai, Hawaii, and the United States, there are not a few among them who fled from their native country at the time of the union of Japan and Korea as political malcontents. Among Korean residents at Vladivostock and in Hawaii, many are found who are good people, but are obliged under threat to contribute part of their hard-earned money to the funds of agitators, and they are to be sympathized with in their lot. The agitators at Shanghai, who established in the spring of 1919 what they call the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which was later dispersed by order of the French authorities, continue to pursue their plan by sending secret emissaries to Chosen to raise money or distribute seditious documents among Koreans at home in order to incite them against the Government. They have, however, lost the confidence of the Korean people at large and are themselves distracted with factional strife. For instance, there is bitter disagreement between Korean agitators in Siberia, who advocate military methods for attaining their professed object, and those in the United States, who are in favour of moderate methods for so doing. Also, the agitators in Hawaii have separated into two camps, one party insisting on the absolute independence of their country, and the other favouring a mandatory government for it. Such dissensions among the leading agitators are due to misappropriations of funds, rivalry for power, changes in views, and so forth. It is scarcely to be doubted that they will gradually lose position and influence, and sink into oblivion.

As for the Koreans living abroad, particularly those in Manchuria, the Government-General has always been solicitous to enlighten and help them. Among other measures, the Government has established schools

and hospitals for them, despatched itinerant doctors to treat their sick people, helped in the establishment of their associations, and caused the Bank of Chosen and the Oriental Development Company to establish monetary organs for their benefit. As they suffer almost unceasingly from famine on account of floods or drought, the Government has yearly given relief to them out of the interest arising from the fund granted by the Emperor to the Korean people in general at the time of the union of Japan and Korea. Similar measures have also been taken up by the Government for the benefit of the Koreans in Siberia. In October, last year, about fifty leading Koreans living in Vladivostok and other Siberian towns were organized into a party and assisted in making a tour in their native country. They seem to have been very much impressed with the signs of progress they observed in Chosen and came to entertain a very good opinion of the new régime. In Chosen, things are rapidly settling down to their normal state, and the people at large are no longer restless in mind. Nevertheless, as the activities of agitators abroad are the chief cause of unrest in Chosen, the Government is wide-awake to the necessity of controlling them, as well as of protecting peaceful Koreans from being seduced by them, in a more thorough way than hitherto. Accordingly in March, last year, the Consuls at Antung, Mukden, Kirin, and Chientao were additionally charged with the duty of acting as secretaries of the Government-General, and, through them, by means of the constant communication carried on between them, the Government is able to gain a deep insight into the problems of Koreans in Manchuria. At the same time the Government despatched representatives to important centres in Siberia, and through them, besides collecting intelligence concerning Koreans in these places, is endeavouring to aid them

in making their living. Koreans are also shortly to be appointed as Vice-Consuls and will serve in Manchuria and Siberia and look after the welfare of their countrymen. It is believed that all these measures will ultimately be productive of good results.



APPENDICES

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON ANNEXATION

(Promulgated on August 29, 1910)

We, attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of permanent peace in the Orient and the consolidation of lasting security to our Empire, and finding in Korea constant and fruitful sources of complication, caused Our Government to conclude in 1905 an Agreement with the Korean Government by which Korea was placed under the protection of Japan in the hope that all disturbing elements might thereby be removed and peace assured for ever.

For the four years and over which have since elapsed, Our Government have exerted themselves with unwearied attention to promote reforms in the administration of Korea, and their efforts have, in a degree, been attended with success. But, at the same time, the existing regime of government in that country has shown itself hardly effective to preserve peace and stability, and, in addition, a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole peninsula. In order to maintain public order and security and to advance the happiness and well-being of the people, it has become manifest that fundamental changes in the present system of government are inevitable.

We, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view this condition of affairs and being equally persuaded of the necessity of annexing the whole of Korea to the Empire of Japan in response to the actual requirements of the situation, have now arrived at an arrangement for such permanent annexation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and the members of His Imperial House will, notwithstanding the annexation, be accorded due and appropriate treatment. All Koreans, being under Our direct sway, will enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and with repose and security assured will come a marked expansion in industry and trade. We confidently believe that the new order of things now inaugurated will serve as a fresh guarantee of enduring peace in the Orient.

We order the establishment of the office of the Government-General of Korea. The Governor-General will, under Our direction, exercise command of the army and navy, and a general control over all administrative functions in Korea. We call upon all Our officials and authorities to fulfil their respective duties in appreciation of Our will, and to conduct the various branches of administration in consonance with the requirements of the occasion, to the end that Our subjects may long enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

(His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.)
(Privy Seal).

The 29th day of the 8th month
of the 43rd year of Meiji.
(Countersigned).

MARQUIS KATSURA TARO,
Minister President of State and
Minister of State for Finance.

VISCOUNT TERAUCHI MASAKATA,
Minister of State for War.

COUNT KOMURA JUTARO,
Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs.

BARON SAITO MAKOTO,
Minister of State for Navy.

BARON DOCTOR HIRATA TOSUKE,
Minister of State for Home
Affairs.

BARON GOTO SHIMPEI,
Minister of State for Communica-
tions.

MR. KOMATSUBARA YEITARO,
Minister of State for Education
and Minister of State for Agricul-
ture and Commerce.

VISCOUNT OKABE NAGAMOTO,
Minister of State for Justice.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT CONCERNING THE
REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERN-
MENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN

(Promulgated on August 19, 1919).

We have ever made it Our aim to promote the security and welfare of Our territory of Korea, and to extend to the native population of that territory as Our beloved subjects a fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and contentment. We are persuaded that the state of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government-General of Korea and We issue Our Imperial command that such reforms be put into operation. The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of administration and to secure good and enlightened government in

pursuance of Our settled policy and in fulfilment of the altered requirements of the country. Specially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of the rapid changes in the conditions of the world do We consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the well-being of the people. We call upon all public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavours in obedience to Our wishes in order that a benign rule may be assured to Korea, and that the people diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations may enjoy the blessing of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION
TO THE PEOPLE OF CHosen

(Issued on September 10, 1919)

On my assumption of duty as Governor-General, the organization of the Government-General was revised. Accordingly I desire to address a few words to the people at large:—

That the administrative policy of Chosen should be based on the great principle of placing the Japanese and Korean peoples on an equal footing and should aim at promoting their interests and happiness, as well as at securing the permanent peace of the Far East, was determined upon at the very beginning. Those successively charged with the administration of this peninsula duly appreciated its meaning and strove to improve and develop its people and resources. The people too diligently engaged in their business. It is now recognized at home and abroad that the present development of Chosen came as the result of their

joint efforts. It goes without saying, however, that all administrative institutions must be planned and executed in conformity with the standard of popular living and the progress of the times, so that appropriate measures may be carried out and popular desires prevented from taking a wrong course. The times have progressed so much and civilization too that it is difficult to draw a comparison between this and former days. Since the great European war was brought to an end, moreover, the condition of the world and human psychology have undergone a marked change. In deference to this hard fact, His Majesty's Government, through a revision in the Organic Regulations, enlarged the sphere of appointment for the Governor-General, reformed the police system, and made such provision for simplification and prompt transaction of state business and the diffusion of enlightened administration as to bring them in perfect accord with the forward movement of this age. On assuming my present duty by Imperial order I determined in my own mind to pursue faithfully the State policy and vindicate the spirit of annexation. I am determined to superintend officials under my control and encourage them to put forth greater efforts to act in a fairer and juster way, and promote the facilities of the people and the unhindered attainment of the people's desires by dispensing with all formality. Full consideration will be given to the appointment and treatment of Koreans so as to secure the right men for the right places, and what in Korean institutions and old customs is worthy of adoption will be adopted as a means of government. I also hope to introduce reform in the different branches of administrative activity, and enforce local self-government at the proper opportunity and thereby insure stability for the people and enhance their general well-being. It is most desirable that the government and

governed throw open their hearts and minds to each other and combine their efforts to advance civilization in Chosen, solidify its foundation of enlightened government, and thus answer His Majesty's benevolent solicitude. If anybody is found guilty of unwarrantably refractory language or action, of misleading the popular mind, and of impeding the maintenance of public peace, he will be met with relentless justice. May it be that the people at large will place reliance on all this.

September 10, 1919.

BARON MAKOTO SAITO,
Governor-General of Chosen.



**Names of Provinces and Principal Cities, Towns, Districts,
Mountains, Rivers, Islands, and Bays according to
Japanese and Korean Pronunciation.**

PROVINCES

JAPANESE	KOREAN
Chūsei-dō	Chyung-chyong-Tō
Heian-dō	Pyōng-an "
Keiki-dō	Kyong-geui "
Keishō-dō	Kyong-sang "
Kōgen-dō	Kang-uon "
Kwokai-dō	Hoang-hai "
Kankyō-dō	Ham-gyong "
Zenra-dō	Chyol-la "

PLACES WHERE PROVINCIAL GOVERN-
MENT IS LOCATED

Gishū	Wi-jū
Heijō	Pyōng-yang
Kaishū	Hai-jū
Kankō	Ham-heung
Keijō	Seoul
Kwōshū	Koang-jyu
Koshū	Kong-jyu
Kyōjō	Kyong-syong
Seishū	Chyong-jyū
Shinshū	Chin-jyū
Shunsen	Chyung-chyon
Taikyū	Tai-kū
Zenshū	Chyong-jyū

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS

Chinnampo	Chinnampo
Fusan	Pusan
Genzan	Won-san
Jinsen	Chemulpo
Jōshin	Syong-jin
Kunsan	Kunsan
Masan (<i>Masampo</i>)	Masampo

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS

JAPANESE	KOREAN
Mokpo	Mokpo
Seishin	Chyong-jin
Shin-gishū	Shin-wijū

PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS

Hekido	Pyok-dong
Junsen	Syun-chyon
Kaijō	Kai-syong
Kwainei	Hoi-ryong
Keikō	Kyong-heung
Kijō	Ki-syong
Kisen	Heui-chyon
Kōzan	Kap-san
Kōshō	Hū-chyang
Maho	Ma-po
Ranan	Na-nam
Roryōshin	No-ryang-jin
Ryūgampo	Yong-gam-po
Ryūzan	Yong-san
Sakushū	Sak-jyū
Seikoshin	Syo-ho-jin
Senzen	Syon-chyon
Shōjō	Chyang-syong
Sozan	Cho-san
Suian	Syu-an
Taiden	Tai-tyon
Tōrai	Tong-nai
Urusan	Ulsan
Unzan	Unsan
Yeitōho	Yong-dung-po

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS

Chōhaku-san	Chyang-paik-san
Shōhaku-san	Syo-paik-san
Taihaku-san	Thai-paik-san

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

Daidō	Tai-dong
Kankō	Han-gang

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

JAPANESE	KOREAN
Kinkō	Keum-gang
Oryoku	Am-nok-kang (<i>Yalu</i>)
Rakutō	Nak-tong-gang
Tōman	Tūman-gang (<i>Tumen</i>)

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS

Kyosai	Ko-jyei
Saishū	Chyei-jū
Utsuryō	Ul-leung

PRINCIPAL BAYS

Chinkai	Chin-hai
Kōryō	Koang-nyang
Yeikō	Yong-heung



**Weights, Measures, and Moneys, with English
and French Equivalents.**

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i>	2.4403382 Miles . .	3.9272727 Kilomètres
<i>Ri</i> (Nautical)	1.1506873 Miles . .	1.8518182 Kilomètres
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.9552506 Square Miles . .	15,4234711 Kilo- mètre Carrés
<i>Chō</i> =10 <i>Tan</i>	2.4507204 Acres . .	99.1735537 Ares
<i>Tsubo</i>	3.9538290 Square Yards . .	3.3057851 Mètres Carrés
<i>Koku</i> =10 <i>To</i> =100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid)	39.7033130 Gallons .	1.8039068 Hectolitres
„ „ „ (Dry)	4 9629141 Bushels .	$\frac{1}{10}$ de Tonne
„ (Capacity of vessel)	$\frac{1}{10}$ of one Ton .	
<i>Kwan</i> =1,000 <i>Momme</i> . .	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir.)	3.7500000 Kilogram- mes
	10.0471021 „ (Troy)	
<i>Kin</i>	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.)	6.0000000 Hecto- grammes
	1.6075363 „ (Troy)	
<i>Momme</i>	2.1164364 Drams (Avoir.)	3.7500000 Grammes
	2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy)	
<i>Yen</i> =100 <i>Sen</i>	2s. 0d. 582 . . .	2.583 Francs

1. Population (1920)

	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
Keiki-do	90,870 ⁿⁱⁿ	1,689,313 ⁿⁱⁿ	5,492 ⁿⁱⁿ	1,785,675 ⁿⁱⁿ
Chusei-Hoku-do	5,883	770,828	622	777,333
Chusei-Nan-do	16,814	1,120,922	1,971	1,139,707
Zenra-Hoku-do	21,254	1,197,670	1,164	1,220,088
Zenra-Nan-do	26,659	1,927,139	770	1,954,568
Keisho-Hoku-do	28,744	2,082,819	816	2,112,379
Keisho-Nan-do	66,467	1,729,010	796	1,796,273
Kwokai-do	14,255	1,264,757	1,583	1,280,595
Heian-Nan-do	27,646	1,052,606	2,215	1,082,467
Heian-Hoku-do	12,040	1,187,243	5,454	1,204,737
Kogen-do	6,459	1,175,062	473	1,181,994
Kankyo-Nan-do	15,828	1,211,920	1,535	1,229,283
Kankyo-Hoku-do	14,931	506,789	2,170	523,890
Grand Total	347,850	16,916,078	25,061	17,288,989
1919	346,619	16,783,510	10,780	17,149,909

Birth and Death Rates in 1918

	Japanese		Koreans		Birth Death Rate in Japan	
	Birth	Death	Birth	Death	Birth	Death
(per 100 pop.)	24.85 ⁿⁱⁿ	24.02 ⁿⁱⁿ	34.15 ⁿⁱⁿ	30.86 ⁿⁱⁿ	32.19 ⁿⁱⁿ	26.83 ⁿⁱⁿ

2. Occupation (1920)

OCCUPATION	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
Farming Forestry Stock Farming	40,839 ^{nan}	14,366,589 ^{nan}	3,160 ^{nan}	14,410,588 ^{nan}
Fishery Salt Manufacture	12,180	217,908	81	230,169
General Industry	39,590	348,813	1,604	390,007
Trade and Transportation	100,275	992,629	14,165	1,107,069
Public service and other Profession	95,472	256,541	2,824	354,837
Miscellaneous	47,919	496,344	3,019	547,282
Not recorded	11,575	237,254	208	249,037
Grand Total	347,850	16,916,078	25,061	17,288,989

3. Agricultural Area (1920)

PROVINCE	Dry Lands	Paddy-fields	Total
Keiki-do	187,992 ^{cho}	199,968 ^{cho}	387,960 ^{cho}
Chusei-Hoku-do	88,461	69,305	157,767
Chusei-Nan-do	82,663	160,706	243,369
Zenra-Hoku-do	67,735	165,806	233,541
Zenra-Nan-do	207,231	202,378	409,609
Keisho-Hoku-do	202,058	187,775	389,833
Keisho-Nan-do	117,174	160,652	277,826
Kwokai-do	409,835	133,672	543,507
Heian-Nan-do	328,484	63,370	391,854
Heian-Hoku-do	325,370	72,780	398,150
Kogen-do	252,113	78,054	330,177
Kankyo-Nan-do	312,595	41,870	354,465
Kankyo-Hoku-do	195,623	7,353	203,980
Grand Total	2,778,333	1,543,702	4,322,035
1919	2,781,590	1,543,090	4,324,679
1910	1,617,237	847,668	2,464,904

4. RICE (1920)

Province	Area under Rice <i>cho</i>	Production			
		Non-glutinous R. <i>koku</i>	Glutinous R. <i>koku</i>	Dry Land R. <i>koku</i>	Total <i>koku</i>
Keiki-do	201,551	1,714,961	103,965	16,242	1,840,168
Chusei-Hoku-do	69,484	626,374	75,055	2,419	703,843
Chusei-Nan-do	160,647	1,587,948	87,231	9,719	1,684,896
Zentra-Hoku-do	167,047	1,357,214	61,782	3,559	1,422,521
Zentra-Nan-do	206,571	1,768,167	78,655	26,379	1,873,201
Keisho-Hoku-do	187,254	2,197,127	82,597	2,805	2,282,529
Keisho-Nan-do	164,456	1,620,774	69,909	14,279	1,704,962
Kwaka-do	131,895	1,032,600	33,589	2,662	1,068,251
Heian-Nan-do	67,461	555,811	15,674	33,734	605,219
Heian-Hoku-do	70,560	516,567	28,826	5,501	553,894
Kogen-do	78,090	670,156	25,236	126	695,508
Kankyo-Nan-do	42,046	353,743	31,334	390	385,467
Kankyo-Hoku-do	7,904	58,962	5,926	—	64,888
Grand Total	1,555,406	14,060,394	704,779	117,179	14,882,352
1919	1,537,797	12,057,102	592,027	59,079	12,708,208
1910	1,352,797	9,725,072	582,601	97,940	10,405,613

5. Corn (1920)

PROVINCE	Area Under Corn	Production			
		Barley	Wheat	Rye	Total
Keiki-do	115,466 <i>cho</i>	650,869 <i>koku</i>	170,293 <i>koku</i>	9,381 <i>koku</i>	840,543 <i>koku</i>
Chusei-Hoku-do	79,443	542,373	96,511	1,559	640,443
Chusei-Nan-do	73,804	524,503	94,306	21,036	639,845
Zenra-Hoku-do	52,776	362,092	73,775	39,996	475,863
Zenra-Nan-do	152,582	1,217,465	133,528	94,989	1,445,982
Keisho-Hoku-do	223,704	1,483,247	287,423	63,174	1,833,844
Keisho-Nan-do	161,475	1,385,243	150,518	78,839	1,614,600
Kwokai-do	142,543	113,793	767,840	3,677	885,310
Heian-Nan-do	53,683	195,967	181,017	31,429	408,413
Heian-Hoku-do	12,823	73,192	5,274	1	78,467
Kogen-do	67,718	275,619	144,632	4,090	424,341
Kankyo-Nan-do	50,177	279,639	38,519	231	318,389
Kankyo-Hoku-do	46,295	252,798	2,005	—	254,803
Grand Total	1,232,490	7,366,800	2,145,644	348,402	9,860,843
1919	1,203,783	7,270,280	1,670,820	361,216	9,302,316
1910	857,593	4,746,936	1,205,972	254,715	6,207,623

6. Beans and Minor Crops (1920)

PROVINCE	White Soy Beans	Red Beans	Chinese Millet	Millet
	<i>koku</i>	<i>koku</i>	<i>koku</i>	<i>koku</i>
Keiki-do	542,586	83,258	190,957	36,769
Chusei-Hoku-do	233,913	45,526	101,941	352
Chusei-Nan-do	313,395	41,327	11,346	667
Zenra-Hoku-do	170,365	27,463	11,056	52
Zenra-Nan-do	189,778	22,432	333,190	22,513
Keisho-Hoku-do	733,850	25,540	326,955	8,136
Keisho-Nan-do	352,378	27,559	28,667	11,786
Kwokai-do	554,674	345,952	1,461,743	98,956
Heian-Nan-do	362,508	287,426	1,258,407	111,688
Heian-Hoku-do	357,768	146,204	810,112	202,250
Kogen-do	334,520	84,644	449,126	65,397
Kankyo-Nan-do	359,787	65,988	571,502	380,308
Kankyo-Hoku-do	285,675	10,630	481,450	134,455
Grand Total	4,791,196	1,213,949	6,036,452	1,073,329
1919	3,280,631	460,368	3,816,273	654,764
1910	2,746,358	889,326	3,346,600	841,322

7. Other Principal Agricultural Products (1920)

PROVINCE	Cotton		Hemp.	Tobacco
	American origin	Native origin		
Keiki-do	4,095 ^{kin}	1,996,816 ^{kin}	183,627 ^{kan}	361,969 ^{kan}
Chusei-Hoku-do	2,901,717	1,251,825	70,560	715,471
Chusei-Nan-do	3,482,028	204,544	173,827	113,905
Zenra-Hoku-do	6,980,088	36,353	211,959	248,338
Zenra-Nan-do	46,795,365	240,994	522,332	85,291
Keisho-Hoku-do	13,437,185	751,647	737,330	450,264
Keisho-Nan-do	14,860,878	8,701	744,393	362,251
Kwokai-do	5,439,151	151,371	197,554
Heian-Nan-do	40	11,966,003	113,799	284,666
Heian-Hoku-do	3,043,426	715,685	294,639
Kogen-do	1,293,461	1,046,400	689,240
Kankyo-Nan-do	23,290	373,107	187,699
Kankyo-Hoku-do	286,690	144,278
Grand Total	88,461,396	26,256,211	5,331,680	4,135,565
1919	86,024,602	11,334,375	4,720,211	3,823,451
1910	668,151	20,410,685	1,749,740	2,378,872

8. Forest Lands (May, 1921)

Province	Mature Forests	Young Forests	Land to be Forests	Total
	<i>thousand cho</i>	<i>thousand cho</i>	<i>thousand cho</i>	<i>thousand cho</i>
Keiki-do	227	425	63	715
Chusei-Hoku-do	99	295	138	533
Chusei-Nan-do	92	188	189	469
Zenra-Hoku-do	267	214	50	531
Zenra-Nan-do	233	590	148	971
Keisho-Hoku-do	184	765	368	1,317
Keisho-Nan-do	125	466	290	881
Kwokai-do	128	784	93	1,005
Heian-Nan-do	243	661	95	999
Heian-Hoku-do	879	1,085	431	2,395
Kogen-do	667	960	278	1,905
Kankyo-Nan-do	1,458	521	565	2,544
Kankyo-Hoku-do	880	330	408	1,618
Grand Total	5,482	7,285	3,116	15,883

9. Mineral Production

Mineral \ Year	1920	1919	1910
Pig Iron	8,266,823 ^{tons}	10,168,605 ^{tons}
Iron Ore	4,189,848	3,094,573	421,462
Coal	3,917,153	2,124,831	388,781
Gold	3,583,465	3,612,701	3,744,957
Concent rates	1,512,989	1,672,738	246,631
Gold Silver Ore	770,445	1,468,438	262,992
Coarse Copper	516,935	1,906,628
Alluvial Gold	503,047	462,348	821,609
Graphite	300,047	258,757	153,477
Coarse lead	185,104	243,592
Zinc Ore	79,768	36,236
Wulfenite	2,629	35
Silver	986	10,061	6,555
Tungsten	54,625
Copper Ore	700	21,488
Others	375,449	299,642
Grand Total	24,204,688	25,414,510	6,067,652

10. Fishery (Value of Catch) **(1920)**

PROVINCE	Taken by Japanese	Taken by Koreans	Total
Keiki-do	66,693 ^{yen}	406,746 ^{yen}	473,439 ^{yen}
Chusei-Hoku-do	3,200	3,200
Chusei-Nan-do	485,370	966,228	1,451,598
Zenra-Hoku-do	617,350	457,533	1,074,883
Zenra-Nan-do	2,969,233	3,595,081	6,564,314
Keisho-Hoku-do	2,469,336	2,014,261	4,483,597
Keisho-Nan-do	9,992,314	3,863,618	13,855,932
Kwokai-do	579,811	1,094,462	1,674,273
Heian-Nan-do	252,265	511,769	764,034
Heian-Hoku-do	273,210	566,360	839,570
Kogen-do	356,471	1,175,344	1,541,815
Kankyo-Nan-do	370,775	4,245,445	4,616,220
Kankyo-Hoku-do	614,335	1,307,435	1,921,770
Grand Total	19,057,163	20,207,482	39,264,645
1919	23,351,271	20,493,313	43,844,584
1910	4,174,462	3,929,260	8,103,722

(1920)

11. Banking

BANK	Main Offices	Branch Offices	Paid up Capital <i>in thousands of yen</i>	Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward <i>in thousands of yen</i>	Deposits <i>in thousands of yen</i>	Loans <i>in thousands of yen</i>
Bank of Chosen	1	10	5,000	8,158	46,920	77,232
Chosen Industrial Bank	1	52	15,000	964	38,014	85,986
Ordinary Banks <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Banks with main office in Japan</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Banks established in Chosen</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Total</div> </div>	15	3,100	27,817	24,332
	21	44	14,950	1,613	26,606	43,146
	21	59	18,050	1,613	54,423	67,478
Grand Total	23	121	83,050	10,736	139,357	230,696
1919	17	111	60,003	7,022	125,272	270,647
1910	11	65	10,091	345	19,549	42,484

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12. People's Banking Associations (1920)

PROVINCE	No. of Assoc.	Money Invested	Capital	Loans
Keiki-do	42	1,022,390 ^{yen}	260,000 ^{yen}	3,530,759 ^{yen}
Chusei-Hoku-do	19	132,970	140,000	1,443,955
Chusei-Nan-do	31	452,400	216,000	2,610,539
Zenra-Hoku-do	30	390,700	222,000	2,484,252
Zenra-Nan-do	40	389,990	264,000	2,728,459
Keisho-Hoku-do	39	532,640	280,000	3,048,709
Keisho-Nan-do	35	802,840	236,000	3,127,189
Kwokai-do	32	246,390	220,000	2,142,724
Heian-Nan-do	28	367,680	190,000	2,414,703
Heian-Hoku-do	30	204,214	224,000	2,048,917
Kogen-do	28	247,090	232,000	1,985,679
Kankyo-Nan-do	25	272,880	182,000	2,277,315
Kankyo-Hoku-do	21	268,020	138,000	1,539,239
Grand Total	400	5,330,204	2,804,000	31,382,439
1919	393	4,414,790	2,795,000	23,009,613
1914	227	694,300	2,334,120	2,147,278

13. Exports and Imports (1920)

	Exports	Imports	Total
Jinsen	24,569,010 ^{yen}	51,253,966 ^{yen}	75,822,982 ^{yen}
Fusan	74,968,600	54,598,368	129,566,968
Genzan	4,341,348	10,701,118	15,042,466
Chinnampo	24,123,002	17,348,445	41,471,447
Keijo	6,078,206	44,268,968	50,347,174
Gunzan	19,805,631	5,242,903	25,048,534
Moppo	12,033,849	4,452,267	16,486,116
Taikyū	2,783,997	7,775,037	10,559,034
Bazan & Chinkai	4,434,779	2,756,566	7,191,345
Seishin	2,867,526	6,076,799	8,944,325
Joshin	2,379,884	1,993,691	4,373,575
Shingishū & Ryuganpo	11,713,494	21,372,240	33,085,734
Heijo	1,859,362	11,116,045	12,975,407
Border-line	5,061,400	10,330,131	15,391,531
Grand Total	197,020,094	249,286,544	446,306,638
1919	219,665,781	280,786,318	500,452,099
1910	19,913, 843	39,782,756	59,696,599

14. Harbour Construction (May, 1921)

COMPLETED			INCOMPLETE		
Harbour	Total Cost	Year completed	Harbour	Budget total estimates	Year completed
Heijo	129,375 ^{yen}	1912	Jinsen (2nd part)	2,640,500 ^{yen}	1920
Chinnampo	835,000	1913	Genzan	2,643,000	1921
Fusan (1st part)	4,381,226	1917	Fusan (other parts)	830,000	1922
Jinsen (1st part)	3,773,394	1918	Fusan (2nd part)	8,842,000	1924
Total	9,118,995		Total	14,955,500	

15. 1st and 2nd Class Roads (1920)

PROVINCE	Length of completed Roads	Length of Proposed Net-work	Rate of completion
Keiki-do	142.03 ^{ri cho}	157.12 ^{ri cho}	9.0
Chusei-Hoku-do	54.21	96.25	5.6
Chusei-Nan-do	63.93	124.17	5.6
Zenra-Hoku-do	51.20	102.31	5.0
Zenra-Nan-do	131.01	183.13	7.2
Keisho-Hoku-do	139.24	247.15	5.6
Keisho-Nan-do	142.09	181.28	7.8
Kwokai-do	154.31	222.21	6.9
Heian-Nan-do	163.01	237.15	6.9
Heian-Hoku-do	167.02	486.27	3.4
Kogen-do	177.18	354.20	5.0
Kankyo-Nan-do	156.08	378.09	4.1
Kankyo-Hoku-do	114.09	384.06	3.0
Grand Total	1,664.00	3,157.23	5.3

In 1910 only 200 ri of 1st and 2nd class Roads were in existence throughout the country.

16. Education (A)

Schools for Japanese.

SCHOOL	End of May 1920		End of 1910	
	No. of schools	Pupils	No. of schools	Pupils
Elementary Schools	399	45,699	176	19,197
Secondary Schools	5	2,197	1	319
Keijo Medical College	1	100
Girls' High Schools	11	2,342	3	613
Industrial Schools	4	846	2	288
Elementary Industrial Schools	6	498	1	27
Higher Commercial Schools	1	137
Private Schools	8	1,555	4	331
Kindergartens	20	1,423	8	614

Education (B)

Schools for Koreans.

SCHOOL	End of May, 1920		End of 1910	
	No. of schools	Pupils	No. of schools	Pupils
Common Schools	595	107,282 ^{n/a}	306	32,384 ^{n/a}
Higher Common Schools	14	3,513	3	446
Girls' Higher Common Schools	7	771	2	197
Industrial Schools	25	2,158	17	1,094
Elementary Industrial Schools	55	1,082	17	479
Keijo Special School	1	125	1	64
Keijo Medical College	1	164	† 1	111
Keijo Polytechnic College	1	234	‡ 1	68
Suigen School of Agriculture and Forestry	1	39	* 1	91
Various Private Schools	689	37,669	1,467	57,532
Kindergartens	10	671
Sohtang	24,030	275,920	16,540	141,604

† Medical Training School.

‡ Technical Training School.

* Agricultural and Forestry Institute.

In 1922 it is expected there will be 305 public Common Schools.

17. Charity Asylum (1920)

DEPT.	1921			1920			Increase or Decrease
	Male Inmates	Female Inmates	Total	Male Inmates	Female Inmates	Total	
Orphanage	<i>n/a</i> 91	<i>n/a</i> 49	<i>n/a</i> 140	<i>n/a</i> 111	<i>n/a</i> 56	<i>n/a</i> 167	* 27
Blind and Deaf-mute	69	15	84	48	9	57	27

* Decrease.

18. Hospitals and Doctors (1920)

PROVINCE	Hospital		Doctors	Doctors Con- ditionary Licensed	Pharma- ceutists	Dentists
	Public	Private				
Keiki-do	4	32	<i>n/a</i> 260	<i>n/a</i> 4	<i>n/a</i> 615	<i>n/a</i> 24
Chusei-Hoku-do	1	1	21	5	194	1
Chusei-Nan-do	1	4	42	2	215	6
Zenra-Hoku-do	1	19	49	10	274	6
Zenra-Nan-do	4	4	64	11	283	2
Keisho-Hoku-do	2	6	70	10	524	7
Keisho-Nan-do	3	17	118	14	653	21
Kwokai-do	1	6	90	2	260	12
Heian-Nan-do	2	4	118	8	445	8
Heian-Hoku-do	2	8	64	1	505	6
Kogen-do	2	3	35	2	240	2
Kankyo-Nan-do	2	3	64	4	848	3
Kankyo-Hoku-do	2	5	40	3	320	6
Grand Total	27	112	1,035	76	5,376	104
1919	28	368	1,066	109	5,438	77
1910	20	140	880	37	1,365	32

Decrease in Private Hospitals in 1920 due to enforcement of Private Hospital Regulations.

In 1925, an increase by 13 Provincial Charity Hospitals and 2 Branches, and 52 on the medical staffs is expected.

19. Law Courts (1920)

COURT	No. of Courts	Cases		Total of Cases	No. of Records
		Civil	Criminal		
Higher Court	1	372	158	530
Court of Appeal	3	2,416	2,343	4,759
Local Courts and Branches	63	40,117	19,960	60,077	359,555
Local Registrar's Offices	160	472,112
Grand Total	227	42,905	22,461	65,366	831,667
1919	227	35,161	27,020	62,181	889,885
1910	80	26,079	7,922	34,001	91,413

20. Christian Work (1920)

MISSION	No. of Churches	Workers, Foreign & Native	Adherents
Japanese Methodists Church	13	12	816
Japanese Christian Church	14	4	1,228
Japanese Congregational Church	54	89	14,952
Oriental Mission Society Holiness Church	1	1	22
Chosen Presbyterian Church	1,237	1,166	155,400
English Church	63	65	4,308
Salvation Army	100	116	5,163
Russian Orthodox Church	6	5	562
Roman Catholic Church	241	73	89,333
M. E. Church, S.	241	188	12,578
M. E. Church, N.	510	525	36,673
Seventh Day Adventists	47	41	1,039
Oriental Missionary Society	18	75	1,500
Total	3,275	2,360	323,574
1919	3,246	2,490	296,487
1910	1,934	2,603	198,974

21. Government and Public Officials (1920)

(1) GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS					
			Japanese	Koreans	Total
Officials in Government General	Higher Officials	Shinnin	2 5	2 5
		Chokunin	13 ..	2 ..	15 ..
		Sonin	134 3	6 ..	140 3
	Low Officials	Hannin	744 1	47 ..	791 1
Officials attached to Government General	Higher Officials	Shinnin
		Chokunin	29 ..	15 23	44 23
		Sonin	643 21	275 45	918 66
	Low Officials	Hannin	7,302 10,604	3,975 8,350	11,277 18,954
Total	Higher Officials	Shinnin	2 5	2 5
		Chokunin	42 ..	17 23	59 23
		Sonin	777 24	281 45	1,058 69
	Low Officials	Hannin	8,046 10,605	4,022 8,350	12,068 18,955

1. Of the 13 Provincial Governors 5 are Koreans.
2. Side numbers indicate attached officials taking rank with regular officials.
3. Ranks :—
 Shinnin=Direct Imperial Appointment.
 Chokunin=Imperial Appointment on Prime Minister's recommendation.
 Sonin=Appointment with his Majesty's approval.
 Hannin=Appointment following on open competitive examination by heads of offices.

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(2) PUBLIC OFFICIALS

	Japanese	Koreans	Total
Local Revenue offices	1,385	510	1,895
“Fu”	203	65	268
“Men”	100	44,896	44,996
Total	1,688	45,471	47,159

(3) MEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE

	Japanese	Koreans	Total
Members of Provincial Councils	87	275	362
Members of “fu” Councils	133	57	190
Members of “men” Councils	645	23,515	24,160
Committees of Chambers of Commerce	148 19	41 10	189 29
Total	1,013 19	23,888 10	24,901 29

Side numbers in the column of Chambers of Commerce indicate members of special Committees.

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(4) GRAND TOTAL

	Japanese	Koreans	Total
Government officials	8,867 10,629	4,320 3,423	13,187 19,052
Public officials	1,688	45,471	47,159
Men in Public service	1,013 19	23,888 10	24,901 29
Total	11,568 10,648	73,679 8,433	85,247 19,081

**22. Presidents and chief officials of
Banks and Companies
(July, 1921)**

	Japanese	Koreans	Total
Presidents or chief officials	579	145	724
Total	579	145	724